Pittsburgh Commercial.

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Fifth Ward Subscribers.

Subscribers to the COMMERCIAL in the Fifth and part of the Ninth Wards, will hereafter be served by HARRY F. RENDELL, who alone is authorized to make collections. Should any subscribers fail to receive the paper, the omission will be corrected by leaving their names at the counting room, Fifth street.

CITY ITEMS.

Boys' Shoes 15 Cents,
Opera House Shoe Store.

Ladies,
You can buy fine Gaiters at $2 00, at South & Ross', 63 Market street.

Pure Blackberry Wine
Is one of the most useful articles to have in the house during the hot season,—especially is it good for any derangement of the Bowels, and harmless even for infants; the great difficulty heretofore has been where to get it. Fleming, Druggist, No. 84 Market street, has at length supplied the want, having sent to Cambria county, on the mountains, where the Blackberries grow in such great profusion, and secured a strictly pure article. We mention this for the benefit of those of our readers who may wish to have it in the house.

Only $2 00,
Those High Cut, Silk Gore, Lasting, Congress Gaiters, for ladies, at South & Ross', 63 Market street.

Purest and Sweetest
Cod Liver Oil in the world; manufactured from fresh, selected livers on the sea coast. This oil is characterized by a sweetness and purity peculiar to it alone. Its reputation is so great that it takes the lead of other oils, and is universally prescribed by physicians. Remember to ask for "Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil." Caswell, Mack & Co., New York, Sole Manufacturers. For sale at wholesale in Pittsburgh by R. E. Sellers & Co.; at retail by all Druggists.

Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels.
An entire change of programme is announced for to-night, embracing new songs, original burlesques, fancy dances and fresh jokes. The accomplished comedian, Charley Reynolds, will make his first appearance on the bone end this evening, when he will open out a budget of comicalities that have never been introduced here. The performance to-night will excel all previous entertainments.

Our Pittsburgh Gift Concert,
Will undoubtedly come off at City Hall on the 30th inst. The proprietors are making every effort to be ready. They have delayed answering a large number of letters, with remittances for tickets, till their new handbills were printed.

Ladies' Gaiters.
Only $2 00, at South & Ross', 63 Market Street.

The Daily Commercial

JEFF. DAVIS ON DR. CRAVEN.—A letter to a gentleman in Washington, from a partner of Capt. Titlow, noted as the officer who ironed Jeff. Davis, states that Capt. Titlow says that Dr. Craven's version of the language used by Jefferson Davis while he was being ironed, is far from being exact and truthful. Captain Titlow visited the interior of Fortress Monroe one day last week, and in passing Davis's quarters, he (Davis) caught sight of the Captain and called to him, invited him in, and received him most cordially. He at once expressed himself as being much displeased with the general tenor of Dr. Craven's book, and requested Captain Titlow to write a statement refuting the version of the shackling.

THE LILLIPUTIAN SHIP SAILS FOR EUROPE.—On Monday last occurred another of those single-handed expeditions, the only result of which, hitherto, has been to secure for their projectors a watery grave and a fleeting popularity. Capt. Wm. Hudson sailed from New York for Europe in his lilliputian ship "Yankee Doodle." The vessel is twenty-six feet long and three feet wide, and is ship-rigged, though not fully. Capt. Hudson was accompanied by a mate named Fitch and a dog. His old friends accompanied him to Sandy Hook, in a steamer chartered for the occasion. He was cool and hopeful to the last, and if courage could ensure a safe passage he would be at the Paris Exposition with his craft yet.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A WHARF.—Last Monday afternoon, Pier No. 11, North River side, at the city of New York, suddenly disappeared beneath the waves, carrying along with it a large amount of iron and other property. The pier was seven hundred feet long, and constructed by sinking crates filled with stone, at points seventy feet apart. The abutments formed in this way were connected by girders, which were planked over. The cargo of assorted iron, by the steamer Mauritius, from Liverpool, had been nearly all emptied out upon the wharf, when it gave way by reason of the weight and strain upon it. One man is supposed to have been drowned.

General Moorhead and His Assailants.

In the House of Representatives on the 9th, General Moorhead sent to the Clerk's desk a portion of an article which appeared in the Pittsburgh *Republic*, charging him with sacrificing the coal interests of Pennsylvania for those of Nova Scotia, where, the article alleged, he had an interest in coal fields. It having been read, General Moorhead said:

Mr. Speaker, this was written in consequence of my having stated here, when the Committee of Ways and Means reported, that I had agreed to that part of the report imposing a duty of fifty cents per ton on coal from the British Provinces to be used by New England manufacturers, and a dollar and a half per ton on coal from Liverpool and Newcastle. The wisdom of my action in this regard, I believe, requires no explanation or justification, and even if it did, this is neither the time nor the place for so doing. I will attend to that at home before my constituents.

My object in rising is to brand the article attributing to me sordid motives as false and malicious, whether it emanates from the distinguished gentleman referred to or the editor of the paper. I take occasion to say that neither myself nor my brother nor any other living person with whom I am acquainted is directly or indirectly interested in any British Province; and it is for the purpose of repelling that base slander I have risen, and not for the purpose of occupying the time of the House.

FROM HAVANA.

No Insurrection at Puerto Principe—Arrival of Spaniards from Chili—Late Mexican News.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The steamer Columbia, from Havana on the 7th, has arrived.

The reported insurrection in Puerto Principe proves a canard. It was only a slight encounter between the troops and citizens, in consequence of practical jokes played on the former, who were ordered to their barracks, and serious trouble was prevented.

One hundred and fifty Spaniards, expelled from Chili, had arrived in Cuba.

City of Mexico dates of June 28, and Vera Cruz of July 1, are received. Five hundred Austrians on the 12th of June fought and dispersed the Juarists at Fue Jutla. There were vague reports of rising in Huachinange. The forces under Azua, which attacked Fresnillo, had been defeated. Maximilian had suppressed the Ministry of State, in incorporating it with the minority of the Government. The Imperial Government had ordered $600,000 as half the dividend on the English debt, sent to England on the steamer of July 1st. Letters from Durango, state that finding obstacles to the projected Imperial expedition for the recovery of Chihuahua, it was postponed. The commandant, Ramuez, was captured by the Juarists, and shot. Tampico is closely besieged by Juarists, and the entry of provisions, except by sea, prevented. The Emperor had decreed the law granting corporation lands in full ownership, to natives and freemen of the district where situated, and also decreed that public lands be given to French, Austrian or Belgian troops who remain in Mexico after their time of service has expired.

Robberies are frequent in the districts of Orizaba and Cordova. A diligence was robbed in the street of the former, and two passengers were wounded. A new military division embracing the departments of Ajaca, Tehuantepec, Tabasco and Chiapas was formed of part of Mejia's forces. The late garrison of Matamoras has reached Vera Cruz.

FROM UTICA, N. Y.

Destructive Fire—Sudden Death of a Prominent Citizen.

UTICA, N. Y., July 11.—A disastrous fire occurred in this city this morning, destroying Metcalf & Derring's carpenter shop; Pierce, Babcock & Co.'s tobacco manufactory; the cabinet warerooms of Fritz & Co., and the clothing establishment of Jacob Wendelsson, and injuring nine or ten adjacent buildings. Loss about $20,000, on which there was an insurance of $12,000.

Silas D. Childs, a prominent citizen of this city, died suddenly this morning, from heart disease, while sitting in the Cashier's room of one of the National banks.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Constitutional Amendment Ratified by the Senate.

NASHVILLE, July 11.—The Senate passed a resolution ratifying the constitutional amendment by 14 to 6. There was no quorum in the House. It is reported several absentees have been arrested by order of the House. It is believed intense opposition to ratification tends to discourage the assemblage of a quorum.

Major Emerson, whose safe was robbed of $5,000, has requested a court of inquiry. The robber is believed to be one Mallory, a sentinel at Emerson's room, who suddenly disappeared. No trace of him has been discovered.

Trouble Anticipated With Indians.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—Late advices from the Plains report great excitement in the Blue River country, in consequence of the presence of a large number of Indians who manifest hostile intentions. The whites living beyond Blue River are abandoning their homes and crops, and moving into the settlements for safety. The Indians are estimated at 10,000 strong, and a raid by them from Blue River to Smoky Hill Valley, is seriously apprehended. There are but few troops in the threatened locality.

News from new New Mexico reports a hostile feeling among the Indians of that territory, only one tribe is reported as peaceful. General Pope will be in Santa Fe on the 15th.

Death of an Editor.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—John Mason Grier, one of the editors of the *Evening Telegraph*, died this afternoon, after a short illness.

Fenian Meeting in Boston.

BOSTON, July 11.—An enthusiastic meeting of Fenians was held in Music Hall to-night, and was addressed by James Stephens.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

A Blow at the Telegraph Monopoly.

New Banking Bill Reported in the House.

Schemes to Prevent Removals by the President.

A Senate Majority Against the Tariff.

The Coalition of the Political Clubs.

The Fuller-Dawson Contested Seat.

Jeff. Davis Implicated in the Assassination Plot.

The Philadelphia National Convention.

Circular Relative to Appointment of Delegates.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1866.

Telegraph Bill Passed.

Congress was without much interest to-day. The house took up and passed, after considerable debate, Senate bill granting the right of way to any telegraph company to build a line over any post road, military route, or over the public domain. There was a very strong opposition to the bill from the present telegraph monopoly, who were represented on the floor of the House by one of its principal officers. The bill now goes to the President for his signature. If it is approved, it is claimed that any telegraph company can build a line along any railroad or common road over which the mail is carried.

New Banking Law.

The new banking bill reported to-day in the House provides for stringent and increased security of National Banks. It will be taken up for passage on Friday.

Heading of the President.

The current gossip at the Capital to-day was that members are endeavoring to plan some scheme, whereby the Senate can nominally remain in session until the next meeting of Congress, to keep a check on removals from office by the President. There are so many legal and other objections in the way, however, that the scheme must apparently fall through. Another proposition is, that Congress shall adjourn to meet the first Monday in November, the Senate postponing action on the tariff bill until that time.

The Tariff.

Capitol *quid nuncs* figure out a majority of three against the tariff in the Senate.

Henry J. Raymond.

Mr. Raymond resumed his seat in the House to-day. The report that he does not favor the coalition of the two political clubs here is untrue. His position on that question is the same as Senator Doolittle's. The old Democratic Club, which has coalesced with the Johnson Club, was composed of men who sustained the war.

The Fuller-Dawson Contest.

The contested election case of Fuller versus Dawson, of Pennsylvania, excited a lively interest in the House to-day, from the fact that the Committee who report in favor of Dawson, Democrat, only make his majority sixteen votes. The contestant claims the precise number. The Pennsylvania members generally took ground against Dawson.

The Reconstruction Report.

The Democrats have become very indignant over the fact that the volume of the Reconstruction report just published omits the minority report, when the fact is the House ordered the printing of the same number of each, and that they should be bound and distributed together. The Committee on Printing were directed by the House to-day to investigate the matter.

Jeff. Davis's Complicity.

A majority of the House Judiciary Committee will report, it is said, that there has been creditable evidence adduced before them that Jeff. Davis was engaged in the assassination plot. A minority report will be presented, showing that the witnesses were suborned.

Another Political Circular.

A circular letter, signed by Montgomery Blair, Alex. W. Randall and Lewis D. Campbell, has just been addressed to prominent citizens of the several States. The following paragraphs explain its object: They say—"We have been authorized to appoint temporary executive committees in the several States where the same are presumed to be necessary. You are therefore requested to act as such committee, adopt measures to secure a full delegation to the Philadelphia Convention, not interfering, however, with the action which existing organizations may have taken for the same object. Your action will be such as to aid such movements, the purpose of your appointment being to provide for the selection of delegates if no adequate preliminary arrangements have yet been made. The day fixed for the National Convention is near, and we desire to impress on you and on all friends of this cause hat it is of the first importance that district or State conventions or State executive committees immediately appoint delegates, and it is particularly requested that a list of delegates and committees appointed be speedily forwarded to the chairman of this committee, Montgomery Blair."

Nominations.

The following nominations have been sent by the President to the Senate:—O. C. Moxwell, Assessor, Third District, Ohio; William Belknof, Collector of Revenue, First Iowa District; T. T. Crittenden, Collector of Revenue, Fifth Missouri District; Geo. W. Taler, to be Postmaster at Kansas City, Mo., and S. P. Love, Collector of Revenue, Second Kentucky District.

The Public Lands.

An interesting report has just reached the General Land Office from a special agent in regard to the archives belonging to the public land offices in Mississippi and Alabama. The register of the United States Land Office at Montgomery, Alabama, has received the act of Congress approved June 21st, 1866, withdrawing all the lands in that State from market, except by entry under the homestead law. At the land office at Winnebago City, Minnesota, 16,432 acres were entered in June for actual settlement under the homestead law.

Examining Surgeons.

The Commissioner of Pensions to-day appointed the following named gentleman examining surgeons of the Pension Office: Dr. N. Udell, Centerville, Iowa, and Dr. J. R. Burgess Webster City, Iowa.

Little Rock Land Office.

The June returns from the land office at Little Rock, Arkansas, state that the land system at that place is fairly in operation again.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1866.

EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

In answer to a resolution, a communication from the President was submitted to the Senate to-day, covering a statement of the expenditures for Public works since 1860, for Navy Yards, Custom Houses, Court Houses, Forts, Arsenals, River and Harbor improvements. The total amount thus expended is $28,464,428. Of this sum $1,358,864 was for the Capital extension; and $488,459 for the new dome. The following shows the amount expended in each State or territory: Maine $1,716,441; New Hampshire, $1,207,683; Vermont, $15,675; Connecticut, $14,778; Rhode Island, $106,864; New York, $3,778,738; New Jersey, $732,046; Pennsylvania, $580,257; Delaware, $263,600; Indiana, $656,322; District of Columbia, $6,336,975; Virginia, $1,258,867; North Carolina, $32,632; Georgia, $7,979; South Carolina, $294,508; Florida, $2,158,867; Alabama, $32,055; Mississippi, $371,000; Texas, $365,068; Louisiana, $294,255; Missouri $40,794; Kentucky, 731; Tennessee, $15,490; Ohio, $138,740; Indiana, $160,229; Illinois, $152,850; Michigan, $60,354; Minnesota, $7,000; Wisconsin, $93,183; Iowa, $122,220; Kansas, $22,000; Colorado, $2,332,655; Nebraska, $5,000; New Mexico, $7,851; Oregon and Washington, $340,000; Colorado, $51,323.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The following amounts of public lands have been granted in the same period, amounting to 15,235,959 acres, valued at $19,044,949: Illinois, $7,619; Maine, $194,955; Michigan, $1,135,680; Arkansas, $320; Alabama, $476,918; Louisiana, $9,028; Iowa, $2,182,759; Wisconsin, $2,965,560; Oregon, $72,960; Minnesota, $4,708,160; Kansas, $5,006,400; Nevada, $525,600. In addition to this is all the grants for the Pacific Railroad and for agricultural colleges.

FOR SIGNATURE.

The tax bill will be presented to the President to-morrow for his signature.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

The President has had the amendatory freedmen's bureau bill before him for five days.

MINISTER TO THE HAGUE.

It is understood that Gen. Sickles will accept the mission to the Hague.

DEATH OF GEN. LANE.

Senator Pomeroy and Representative Clarke, of Kansas, each has received a telegram from Leavenworth, announcing that General Lane died to-day.

Head Center Stephens Arrested.

BOSTON, July 11.—Head Center Stephens was arrested to-day at the suit of P. A. Sennott, who claims $1,000 for delivering lectures on Fenianism, and expenses incurred in the excursion to Campo Bello. Stephens appeared in the Municipal Court, and gave bail in $7,000.

Nebraska United States Senators.

OMAHA, July 11.—The Nebraska Legislature, on joint ballot to-day, elected Major General John M. Thayer and F. W. Tipton to the United States Senate, both Republicans. The Legislature adjourned *sine die*.

INTERNATIONAL SCULLING MATCH.

Eight Days Before the Contest.

The Preliminaries and the Prospect.

LETTER FROM JAMES LAUGHLIN.

HAMILL IN PRIME CONDITION.

He Goes Over the Course in 19:45.

WHAT BOB CHAMBERS SAYS

GOOD BETTING ON "JIMMY."

The "Little Engine" and His Sixty Strokes a Minute.

Kelley Wins the Choice of Side

Referee Chosen by Hamill.

WM. H. BRAY, the correspondent of the New York *Clipper*, writes concerning the great international sculling match, from Cuckfield, Sussex, England, June 26th, as follows:

THE INTEREST INCREASING.

The great international sculling races between our heroic American champion, James Hamill, and the no less distinguished Harry Kelley, of Putney on Thames, are, as the time draws nearer for the contests, eliciting a greater amount of interest from the sporting fraternity and the public in general, and opinions as to who is or will prove to be the better man, are quite freely advanced. It is not to be wondered at, however, that Englishmen are for the most part staunch supporters of the champion of the Thames, and set it down as a foregone conclusion that he will succeed in carrying the Union Jack to the fore, giving to the Stars and Stripes the privilege of taking a back seat. On the score of nationality, this is quite pardonable, I think, and the American party have not thought proper to combat the opinion too strongly, having no desire to thereby reduce the odds on Kelley, or cause him and his friends to make extraordinary efforts to win, as they would naturally do if the American Eagle were to scream too loudly. All true Americans here, are, of course, hopeful for their fellow countryman's success, and have as firm faith therein as the British in theirs. I do not wish it to be understood as implying, however, that Hamill has no friends among Englishmen; on the contrary, in and around Newcastle he has many, while in Liverpool and London there are not a few who will be quite willing to take the odds on him at least. Furthermore, I have every reason to believe that even among Kelley's immediate friends and backers, not excluding himself, there is a desire that the contest shall be decided on the merits of the men alone, and that nothing unfair will be attempted, for in all mutual intercourse between the two parties to the match, the most gentlemanly and unexacting conduct has been manifested. So far as the American champion is concerned, you know full well, sir, as do all that know him, that a fair race on a fair day is all that he seeks, as he would scorn to resort to subterfuge or trickery to become victor; so that there is every probability that the best man will win. In conducting his brother's affairs, John Hamill has shown consummate wisdom, aided by the "downy" Harry Clasper, and between them they have succeeded most effectually in throwing the opposition off the scent in regard to Jimmy's capabilities with the sculls—so much so, that the sporting press set him down as a "perfect enigma;" and Harry Kelley himself remarked to your correspondent at the staking of the last deposit, "I have tried to fish something out of you as to our relative chances, but can't make you out." It is to be hoped, too, that he will be just as much puzzled to account for defeat after the races as he is now in trying to discover what manner of man he is to contend against.

STAKING THE FINAL DEPOSIT.

The staking of the final £250 aside was done regularly and in order on the afternoon of the 23d inst., at the *Sportsman* office, at which were present Messrs. Charles Bush, Kelley's principal backer, and a gentleman withal; Smith, proprietor of the *Sportsman*; Wormald, its editor in chief; Harry Kelley, George Drewitt, and your correspondent, with several *attaches* of the *Sportsman* office. Drewitt was to have rowed against Coombes on the 23d, but the latter, poor fellow, fell sick with brain fever, and was obliged to forfeit. Had the race taken place Kelley and Drewitt could not have left for Newcastle until Tuesday, 26th, as they have been mutually training each other, as it were, for their respective encounters, and Drewitt is to be Kelley's *aid de camp* for his contests with Hamill. The interview at the staking was only brief, as the parties were in a hurry, but the conversation was courteous and intercourse very friendly.

KELLEY'S CONDITIONS.

After paying over the money, I was at once handed the second £50 due Hamill as part payment of expenses for coming here; so that, save choosing the referee, which was to be done on Monday, the 25th, there is but little to do but for Hamill to win a glorious victory for the stars and stripes on the glorious Fourth and subsequent day. I took a good look at Kelley, and I must say that he looked to me to be rather "fine," as trainers express it, and his countenance certainly wore, to me, an air of perplexity, his eye not having the same vivid flash, and having more paleness about the lips than when I have seen him on former occasions. He expressed himself as being in excellent health, however, in fact, "never better," and though not boastful, has full confidence in his own abilities. Of Hamill, and his doings, the very best reports reach me from headquarters through his brother John, and in a letter of the 20th he states that "we are all well." The American delegation at Newcastle was increased on the 19th by the arrival of Johnny Mackey, who, I believe, has all faith in Hamill's success.

THE BETTING AND THE COURSE.

Betting among leading sportsmen seems still to be very limited, Kelley, of course, being the favorite at 6, 7, and in small bets at 8 to 4, and I see quoted that £20 have been staked as forfeit for a bet of £700 to £400. Financial operations on things aquatic, however, are, I am told, seldom done much in advance, large investments being drawn out by the enthusiasm of the day, and it is anticipated that plenty of that will be exhibited at Newcastle on Fourth of July week, the more so if the arrival of any number of Hamill's friends from America, with the necessary "spons" should help to stimulate speculation. That Hamill is not friendless and alone in a strange country is shown by the fact that more of his colors have been ordered. I have not seen them yet, but that pleasure awaits me on my arrival in Newcastle next week. Of the "opinions of the press" on the races it is not necessary to dilate upon, as your usual receipt of foreign "exchanges" will inform you of what they have to say. The weather at present is warm, steady and beautiful, and it is to be hoped that it will be so on the race days, for which preparations have been made to avoid "fouling," the harbor master having promised to keep all steamers that may accompany the men on the first day in good order, when they are to keep well astern of the official and police boats; and on the second day the only boat that will accompany the men will be the official boat, as all others will be compelled to moor on the south side of the course. If this part of the programme is well carried out, the chances for fouling or swamping will be few, and in that case Hamill's chances for victory will be materially increased. This shows the wisdom of Hamill's choice of course, which, although not so wide, must, for the above reasons, be better than the Thames; for, judging from the behavior of the captains of the steamers at the Hoare and Sadler race, it would take all the police boats in the world to keep in order such a number as would be present on the Thames from London to witness events so important as International Sculling Races between two men of such repute. Kelley's friends did all they could, and dilated considerably on the merits of the Thames course, to induce the American to "fight it out on that line," even to offering £50 more to have it there, for which nobody blames them; but they must see and commend the wisdom of Hamill's choice, if he desired a fair show.

THE AMERICAN ENIGMA.

From our London files, we have also received advices up to the 26th ult., to the effect, that "Kelley left for Newcastle, Monday morning, June 25, in order to be present at the selection of the referee, which was to take place on the evening of the 25th ult. Mr. Ireland, of the London Rowing Club, it was thought would be proposed for the office by Kelley's representatives, and as that gentleman's qualifications for the post are said to be almost as well-known on the Tyne as on the Thames, it was not expected that the American party would raise any objection to the appointment, but that remains to be seen. Thus far all parties are congratulated on the straight-forward and amicable manner in which the whole of the proceedings in connection with this important contest have been adjusted, and there appeared to be every confidence that the race itself—whatever the result may be—would be characterized by the same good feeling and courtesy that have been manifested on each side during the preliminary stages. On public form, and judging from what little has been seen of Hamill's performances on the Tyne, in England, many were disposed to regard both races as a foregone conclusion for Kelley; but, on the other hand, it should be borne in mind that the American, to use the expression of English correspondents, "is a complete enigma," and beyond a few occasional spurts he has never given any exhibition of his powers, his daily practice on the Tyne, so far as the public know anything of it, being almost exclusively confined to a little quiet paddling.

KELLEY ROWING FASTER THAN EVER.

The state of the odds, says the London *Sportsman*, "which are nominally quoted at 6 and 7 to 4 on Kelley—though as yet there is little or no betting—would seem to confirm this view, besides which, if Hamill really were the arrant 'duffer' he has been represented, it is scarcely likely that he would have thought it worth his while to come all the way from America to meet such a formidable opponent as Kelley. As it is, we learn that Hamill expresses himself extremely confident of success, more especially in the 'out and home' race, on which principle all the sculling matches in America are conducted, and if his staying powers are equal to his speed, the pretensions of the Translantic champion must not be underrated. Kelley was to commence his practice on the Tyne, Tuesday, June 26th, in a new boat built for him by Jewitt, of Dunstan, and we have no doubt that his *debut* will be anxiously watched by the Tynesiders, in the hope of obtaining a 'line' for the coming encounter. At Henley, he accompanied the competitors in the final heat for the Diamond Challenge Sculls, rowing in his old faultless style, and looking the picture of fine condition. He assured us that he was as well as he had ever been in his life, and was of opinion that if anything, he was rowing a trifle faster than ever."

PROSPECTS OF "FAIR PLAY."

Concerning the prospects of "fair play," although no specifications were made in the bond, concerning the number of boats to follow them further than that "the cutters are to keep astern of the hindermost man," a Newcastle writer thus discourses:—

"It may not be out of place to remind our river authorities that a responsibility rests upon them with respect to securing a clear course when the races between Hamill and Kelley take place. It ought to be a source of just pride to Tynesiders that these matches have to be rowed upon our river. Kelley, though the most redoubtable, has always been the most honored of all the rowers that Tyne men have contended against. He knows that here he has always received, as he deserved, the utmost fair play; and his generous confidence that he will hold the balance evenly between himself and his chivalrous competitor will not be misplaced. Hamill, too, has selected the Tyne for the struggle, because our character for fair play has traveled across the broad Atlantic, and because his countrymen assured him if there was a town in Britain where he would be hospitably received and honorably dealt with, that town was undoubtedly Newcastle-upon-Tyne. We not only have to sustain our own character for fair play, but likewise that of our country. Should the aquatic champion of England lose the laurels with which his brow is garlanded, they may be won back again; but if our fair name was tarnished by the thoughtless act of any steamboat captain, that would indeed be an irreparable calamity. If Hamill should return to the United States a conqueror, let it at least be said by him that the English are fair antagonists; and should he be beaten, let such precautions be taken as will elicit from him encomiums upon our honorable conduct. Do not mistake me, I don't for a moment suppose if things were left to take their chance, that there would not be a clear course for the best man to win. Indeed, I feel pretty sure there would. But still, considering that the contest for aquatic honors will be between the recognized representatives of two nations like Great Britain and the United States of America, such arrangements for a clear course ought to be made as will render it impossible for any obstruction to take place."

LETTER FROM JAMES LAUGHLIN.

The following letter from Mr. Laughlin, Hamill's trainer, speaks confidently of the result of the races, and from what he says concerning Jimmy's time, he has good reason, for being thus confident. Read the letter:—

NEW CASTLE, June 23, 1866.

EDITOR NEW YORK CLIPPER:—It is now only ten days off the race. We are all enjoying good health, Jimmy in particular. He could not possibly be in better trim for his races. He weighed at Pittsburgh before we left home, 189 pounds; will weigh, on the day of the race, 154 pounds. He is at present down to his rowing weight, 151 pounds. There never was a man worked as hard as Jimmy has worked. He had to do nearly twice the amount of work he ever did before for a race, all on account of the climate, which is very changeable—cold one day and rain the next, but we have worried through it all, after a hard struggle. Our colors are out, and are selling like hot cakes. Our prospects for winning are good. We had a trial over the course yesterday. Chambers, in his palmiest days, told me himself that he never rowed the course in less than 22 minutes on trial, and at a race 23:50, the fastest. Jimmy rowed it yesterday in 19:45. What do you think of that? And he rowed it in the boat that Chambers lost his last race with Kelley in. His new boat, built by Clasper, is a good one, and will answer for our races. The steamboat owners and captains (by the way, good friends of ours,) held a meeting, and have arranged things so that there will be no trouble, at least, to us. You have no idea of the friends we have among the Tynesiders. They want to see Kelley beat, and are not particular *who does it*. We have been in conversation with Kelley, who appears quite a gentleman. He made the remark to a friend of ours, after seeing Jimmy row, "that if Hamill could row, a man can fly." So you see he is like a great many more here. He can't see Jimmy's quick stroke, but he will know better after the first race. Jimmy says he will hit the boat about 60 a minute for the *Clipper*. (How are you, 58 strokes a minute for 5 miles, if necessary.) Chambers's principal backers, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Blakie and Mr. Brown, are going their pile on us. They say that Chambers is no such man as the Little Engine, (Jimmy), and never was. One of the men, Mr. Wilkinson, has taken £700 to £400, one bet, on Jimmy, but on the day of the race the bets will be even—perhaps odds on Jimmy. They have an idea that Jimmy cannot hold his quick stroke; but Bob Chambers says that Jim will beat Kelley, sure. He ought to be a pretty good judge. We will start for home on the same steamer we left in, if possible, (City of New York), about the 10th of July. We don't intend remaining here longer than necessary, as we are anxious to see the loved ones at home. We join in sending our respects to all friends in general. Yours, JAMES LAUGHLIN.

THE LONDON SPORTING PAPERS' OPINION.

The London *Sporting Life* is very slow to award any credit to the little Iron City mechanic, but if he wins, as we hope and believe he will, they may possibly find out that we have men on this side capable of giving them a hack at most anything, and coming off with the spoils when everything is on an equality. The *S. L.* says: "Harry Kelley called upon us on Friday, June 22d, looking the picture of health, and he informed us he intended leaving London on Monday, June 25th, for Newcastle, where he will remain until his races with the American. Wonderful accounts reach us of Hamill's powers—which, however, his partisans say he has not yet displayed in public to the fullest extent—and it is stated he can row *sixty strokes a minute!* when in full swing. He sits very upright, and his arms go at a great pace, but whether he can 'stay' or not, remains to be proved. The Champion of the Thames is confident, although he evidently does not intend to hold his antagonist too cheap."

Bell's Life in London has very little to say about the big match, but in the event of Hamill's winning it is quite probable that a change will manifest itself.

From the London *Illustrated Sporting News*, of June 24th, we extract the following: "The date of this great race is now pretty close, and in the course of another eleven days it will have been discovered whether we are mightier than America in swift sculling. It would be indiscreet to attempt a solution of the case, even though we differ very greatly from our contemporaries in opinion concerning Hamill, who is a marvel of endurance, strength and resolution, and now that he has got himself into really fine condition, we have formed our judgment that Kelley will, on the 4th proximo, meet with an opponent quite worthy of America's confidence. This we are sure of, and not having a desire to witness the defeat of this nation, we look to Kelley to follow his former tactics in training, which have always been of a judicious nature, and sufficiently sensible to be copied. Hamill's system of training is severe, of such severity, in truth, that it would have been a break down case for almost any of our English rowers. He rises something like 4:30 and 5 o'clock, goes through heavy exercise, either with his immense dumb bells or on his machine fitted up with weights, and then has a tolerable stiff pull of four or five miles. He then breakfasts early, dines about noon day, and winds up with his supper at 6 o'clock. He is rarely astir after 9 o'clock. Hamill has not in the slightest altered his style of rowing, and the public need not under any consideration put credence in the silly rumor that he is shamming. He has only one system of rowing, and he hides not his belief that it will prove superior to the long stroke used in England. Many good judges of boating in Newcastle favor Hamill's opinion. The American uses the new boat launched twelve days ago by Clasper. He appears to like it well, but of course it is no certainty that he will select it for the match. The boat in which Chambers was beaten for the Championship suits him in every important respect. We believe the two American boats have been sent to Durham to Jack Clasper. Kelley paid Newcastle a business visit a week past Thursday, and again left for Putney, at 1:45 o'clock on Saturday. Mr. James Baird and our correspondent welcomed him to Tyneside. We had several visits with Harry, who was in the best of health and confident. The betting is fast becoming of importance; Kelley is still the favorite at 6 to 4. £20 has been deposited with a popular host conditionally, that is, if he will accept £700 to £400 on the morning of the race, and should the backer of Kelley not be forthcoming he forfeits the £20 staked to the host who accepts the odds. Something like business, this. A fresh supply of Hamill's colors has been ordered. The utmost precaution will be taken by the harbor master to keep the steamers at the race in order; on the first day, under a penalty, they will have to keep well astern of the official boat and police boat, and on the second day no steamer will be allowed, except the official boat, to follow the race; they will all have to be properly moored at the south side of the course. It is not decided whether cutters will follow the men. An opinion exists that should the water prove rough the race will be postponed; the articles specify to the effect that should one of the competitors object to the state of the water, the referee should be appealed to, and that functionary's decision must settle the question."

ARRIVAL OF KELLEY IN NEWCASTLE.

The Newcastle *Chronicle*, of the 26th ult., says: Yesterday afternoon Kelley arrived from London by the Scotch Express, and was met at the Central Station by Messrs. J. H. Baird, J. Adams, T. Wigham, J. Young, T. J. Pickett and Jackson. A large number of persons interested in the forthcoming match were also present, and welcomed the English champion with loud cheers on alighting from the carriage. He was accompanied by G. Drewitt, and looked remarkably well. After telegraphing to London, intimating his safe arrival, Kelley, accompanied by Messrs. Baird and Drewitt, drove off in a cab to the quarters of the former at the Dun Cow, Dunston, and subsequently returned to Mr. Brown's, the Blenheim House Hotel, in order to meet Hamill and his friends for the purpose of settling the final arrangements for the race. These included more particularly the time for the races (whether morning or evening), the choice of referee, and also that of sides.

CHOICE OF REFEREE AND TIME OF RACES.

A large party assembled, and very soon got to business, when Mr. James Wilkinson, as representing Hamill and his friends, introduced the subject matter of their meeting. The first point taken up was as to whether the races should be in the morning or evening on the 4th or 5th of July respectively,—Mr. Wilkinson suggesting the former, and Kelley standing up for the latter. Hamill interposed, and said that he did not care which it was, and offered to toss for it, which, however, was declined by Kelley. The discussion was carried on in the most friendly spirit, and Hamill suggested that while they were on that point, they might as well toss for sides, which was won by Kelley. As no arrangement could be apparently come to by the company as to time at once, the suggestion of Johnny Hamill proceeded to the choice of referee. Mr. Wilkinson proposed Mr. W. Oldham, whilst on the other hand, Kelley proposed Mr. Ireland, of the London Rowing Club. Neither party seemed inclined to give way, and consequently Mr. Wilkinson proposed Mr. T. H. Burnett, president of the Tyne Amateur Rowing Club, a gentleman not only of position and standing in commercial circles, but one who was looked up to as the leading amateur oarsman in the district. Mr. Baird at once approved of the selection, and although Kelley at first nominated Mr. Playford, of London, against him, he ultimately yielded to the advice of Mr. Baird, and agreed to accept of Mr. Burnett in the proposed capacity, provided always that the gentleman in question would consent to officiate if requested to do so. This point being settled, the meeting resumed the consideration of the question as to the time of day of having the races, Kelley being still against having them both in the morning, though perfectly willing to compromise the affair by having one in the evening and the other in the morning. Nothing definite, however, was arrived at, and the meeting was subsequently adjourned till Friday evening, in the same place. We understand that Louise Crawshay is to be the referee's boat on the day of the race, and that the number of tickets is limited to 100. Messrs. Kelley and Drewitt also signified their intention of paying a visit each day of the races (on the Moor) to the tent of their old friend, Mr. T. J. Pickett. No betting of any moment has yet taken place on the event.

AN OPINION BY "WILKE'S SPIRIT."

Wilke's *Spirit*, of this week, says: At latest dates from the other side of the blue water, Hamill was going on well, doing good work in the new boat built for him by Harry Clasper, and paying proper attention to his training. It is probable that at least the first match will be rowed in this new boat. The Tyneside men were getting "sweet" on Hamill, though they had not seen him perform anything like his best. A great deal of money has been laid upon him by parties in England, acting from representations received in letters from this side. As we said before, we have no doubt he will be quicker than Kelley at the start, but it remains to be tried by the actual test, whether his very rapid stroke can be kept up throughout the whole five miles, so as to elude the longer stroke and steady rate of Kelley.

THE HOUSEMAN HOMICIDE.

Trial of Richard Thairwell and Mrs. Mary Houseman for the Murder of James Houseman.

Thairwell Convicted of the Crime—Mrs. Houseman Acquitted.

RESUME OF THE CASE.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

UNIONTOWN, July 11, 1866.

The trial of Richard Thairwell and Mrs. Mary Houseman, for the murder of James Houseman, at Cookstown, Fayette county, was commenced at this place on Monday morning. The brutal manner in which the crime was committed, together with the youthful and respectable appearance of the accused, have had the effect of adding an interest to the case possessed by no other trial ever held in this county. The facts in the case, as adduced during the progress of the trial, are as follows:

THE PARTIES IN THE TRAGEDY.

Mr. James Houseman, a resident of Cookstown, on the Monongahela river, about twelve years ago married a young woman, in Greene county, she being seventeen and he twenty-six years old. They lived comfortably and agreeably together, it would seem, until about the beginning of the present year, during which time they had four children, the eldest of whom is eleven years old. In January or February last, Mr. Houseman, who was engaged in the sand business, hired a young Welshman named Richard Thairwell, to assist him, and took him to his house to board. Shortly after Thairwell had taken up his residence with Mr. Houseman, an intimacy sprang up between him and Mrs. Houseman of such a character as to attract public attention. Houseman, it would appear, had suspicions of his wife's infidelity, and had endeavored to prevail upon her to change her course of life.

DISAPPEARANCE OF HOUSEMAN.

On the 3d of April last, Houseman suddenly disappeared, when his wife stated that he was subject to fits, and started the theory that he was seized with a fit while at work on his flats, and had fallen into the river. The citizens suspecting that Mr. Houseman had been unfairly dealt with, had his wife arrested, but after retaining her in custody for a short time she was released, as no evidence implicating her could be produced.

IMMORAL CONDUCT OF MRS. HOUSEMAN.

After she had been discharged, she returned to her house in Cookstown, where she lived with Thairwell in open adultery. The suspicions of the neighbors were not allayed by the conduct of the couple, and search was recommenced for Mr. Houseman's body, but without success.

FINDING OF HOUSEMAN'S BODY.

On the 24th of April, three weeks after Houseman disappeared, his body was found floating in the Monongahela river at Bellevernon, a mile below Cookstown. The body was very much decomposed, but a hole, apparently made by a large sized musket ball, was detected below the right ear. He had a shirt and pantaloons on, and a rope wrapped four times around his neck, and tied securely. The other end of the rope was about three feet long, and from appearances had been tied to some substance, which had worn off. An inquest was held on the body, when the jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by being shot through the head on the 3d of April, by Thairwell and Mrs. Houseman.

ARREST OF THE MURDERERS.

The accused parties were then arrested and lodged in jail at Uniontown, where they have remained until the present time. Shortly after his arrest Thairwell made a partial confession of his guilt, stating that he had been instigated by Mrs. Houseman to commit the crime.

THE PRISONERS INDICTED.

At the June term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Fayette county, the Grand Jury returned a true bill against the defendants, and the Court allotted them separate trials. Thairwell was arraigned, when he entered a plea of "Not Guilty." He being poor and unable to employ counsel, the Court assigned Messrs. Ed. Campbell and John Fuller, Esqs., to conduct the defense, upon whose motion the trial was continued until the second Monday in July, at which time a special term of the Court was ordered.

THAIRWELL'S TRIAL.

On Monday morning, upon the opening of Court, the case was called up, when the counsel on both sides expressed themselves ready to proceed with the trial. Thairwell was then brought into the Court room and arraigned in the usual form. Colonel Campbell, one of the prisoner's counsel, moved the Court, that as the prisoner had already been convicted of the crime on his own confession, the Court should examine witnesses to determine the degree of the crime, and not allow the case to go to a jury. The Court declined to entertain the motion, on the ground that the prisoner had entered a plea and could not withdraw it. A jury was then called, when Mr. Playford, counsel for Mrs. Houseman, moved the Court that a jury be also called in the case of his client, alleging that a greater portion of the evidence elicited against Thairwell would be offered against her, thereby prejudicing the minds of those who remained in the court room. The Court refused to entertain the motion.

District Attorney Schnatterly opened the case for the Commonwealth, after which the examination of witnesses was commenced. The facts stated above were testified to by a number of witnesses, when the prosecution rested the case, and the Court adjourned until Tuesday morning.

Second Day.

The prisoner's counsel, upon the re-assembling of the Court, offered to withdraw the plea of "Not Guilty," and enter one of "Guilty." The Court declined to allow the plea to be withdrawn, when Col. Campbell opened the case for the defense, and offered the statement of his client to the jury as his right under the constitution, which guarantees any man the right to be heard in his own case, either by himself or his counsel. The offer was objected to by the Commonwealth and the objection was sustained.

A number of witnesses were examined, who testified that Thairwell bore the reputation of being a quiet, peaceable man, but rather weak-minded and easily persuaded.

The prisoner then appeared before the jury and made the following

PUBLIC CONFESSION.

"When I went to board at Houseman's house, another man went to board with me; he went to Pottsville to work in the coal mines there, and six weeks afterwards he wrote a letter to me, asking me to go to Pottsville; Mr. and Mrs. Houseman saw the letter, and advised me not to leave; they said I must not go away; Houseman then went down street, when Mrs. Houseman said she wanted me herself, that she did not love her husband, but loved me; she said she would poison him, and procured something which she said would kill rats; during that day Mr. H. complained of being unwell; I went to her and told her that she was giving her husband poison, when she replied that she had done so; I told her I would tell the doctor, when she said for God's sake do not do it, and she would not give him any more; she asked me to knock him on the head with an ax, but I would not do it. After Mr. H. and myself had a slight quarrel, she came to my room and coaxed me to shoot her husband. He was lying on the lounge at the time. The morning before I had intended to go hunting; had borrowed Mr. H's gun; bought some ammunition, and asked Dr. Dougherty's son to go with me; asked the doctor for bullet moulds, when he said he would get me a pair. On Tuesday night I came into the house about nine o'clock, and she wanted me to get the gun and shoot him then; I looked in her room, and saw her in bed; she said "do it now;" I refused, when she said I must do it; I then took the gun, went into the room where he was lying and shot him; she had a tub ready to catch the blood, and said she had a plan already fixed; I said we had better let him lay in the house until morning, and then go and confess; she said 'No, we will put him in the river;' she said we could float him up; she held the rope which had been tied around his neck and I rowed the skiff; when she let the rope go she said—'Good bye, Jim;' when we came back to the house she went to see if the children were asleep; she took the bloody clothes and put them in a bucket of water; said she would burn the rest; said she would put his boots in the privy; I felt sick and laid down on the lounge; when she got through with her work she came and laid down beside me, and said I must not stay too long but get up, make a fire, and she would take a basket and go down and feed the horses; she said that I should go to the coal bank to avoid suspicion."

VERDICT OF GUILTY.

The prisoner's counsel, admitting the facts as deduced, contended that there had been no premeditation in the matter whatever, and impressed upon the jury that they had the life of the prisoner in their own hands. The jury retired and rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

Trial of Mrs. Mary Houseman.

The Court then proceeded with the case of Mrs. Houseman. The prisoner was brought into the Court room, and those in the audience who had not seen her before were greatly surprised at her appearance. She is an exceedingly good looking woman of about thirty years of age, medium size, with large, mild, light blue eyes, dark hair and very fair complexion. She wore a black silk dress, with flounces, a white muslin body trimmed with black buttons, and a black bonnet and veil. She was very calm and collected, and appeared to take no more interest in the case than any of the spectators. She held a palm leaf fan in her hand, which she used in a careless manner. As she had been arraigned at the last term the ceremony was not repeated.

The District Attorney opened the case for the commonwealth, when the examination of the witnesses who had been examined in the previous case, was commenced. No material evidence was elicited, when the court adjourned until Wednesday morning.

Third Day.

The Court re-assembled at 8 o'clock A. M., when Drs. Todd and Roberts testified to hearing the report of a gun on the night of the 3d of April last in the direction of Mr. Houseman's house.

Mr. J. Weaver testified that he was one of a sworn committee that examined Mr. Houseman's house on the morning the body was found. The committee ripped open a bed tick and found an old tick therin, containing feathers. The old tick was sewed fast to the corners of the new one, with new thread, which retained its glossy appearance. The sewing appeared to have been done in a hasty manner. The top of the old tick was torn in a triangular form, the piece hanging by one corner. A large spot of blood, the size of witness' hands, was discovered on one corner. The piece had been lately washed, and the balance of the tick was very dirty. The feathers inside were clotted together with blood. Two other spots of blood were found on the old tick, and two on a pillow. The new tick was sewed up on one side with an outside seam, and the other seams were on the inside. Witness also identified a pair of boots found in an outhouse as a pair he had made for Mr. Houseman.

THAIRWELL REFUSES TO TESTIFY.

Richard Thairwell was then brought in from jail, as a witness for the Commonwealth. Upon making his appearance in the court room he asked Judge Gilmore what he thought about the matter. The Judge asked him what he meant, when he replied that it was not very pleasant to testify against himself. Judge Gilmore remarked that he could not affect his own case by giving his evidence, as he had already confessed his share of the crime. It might not be a benefit to him, but he was confident it would not prove an injury. The Judge then asked him if he had conversed with any one in regard to his appearing as a witness. After prevaricating for a short time, Thairwell acknowledged that, during an interview between himself and Mrs. Houseman's four children a short time since, he had promised the eldest child, a girl aged about eleven years, not to appear against her mother. The Judge spoke in severe terms against the Jailor for permitting any one to see the prisoner before his trial. He stated that in case Thairwell continued to refuse to testify he must do so on the ground that his testimony would implicate himself. He was then remanded to jail.

The counsel for the prisoner asked that the court adjourn until one o'clock for the purpose of giving them an opportunity for preparing their defense. The request was granted, and court adjourned. I.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

UNIONTOWN, PA., July 11, 1866—10:30 P. M.

TRIAL OF MRS. HOUSEMAN.

The Court reassembled yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, when the trial of Mrs. Mary Houseman was resumed.

THE EVIDENCE.

William Haney, sworn, testified that he was one of the Committee of citizens appointed to visit and search Mr. Houseman's house after his body had been discovered. Witness stated that a coil of rope, similar in appearance to the piece found around the neck of the deceased, was discovered under a bed. The deceased had been engaged in bailing hay, and the rope used for that purpose is of a peculiar make and easily recognized. The children had erected a swing on the porch from a portion of the rope, a piece of which was exhibited, and was similar to that found around Mr. Houseman's neck. The witnesses have also examined the bed-tick in Mr. Houseman's house, and discovered blood among the feathers, and also on the corner, and on cover and pillow case; noticed a hole in the pillow, but could not say whether it had been made by a musket ball or not.

Several witnesses corroborated Mr. Harvey's testimony.

James McClury, one of the officers who arrested Mrs. Houseman, testified that the prisoner told him while on the way to jail that her husband had been aware of her criminal intimacy with Thairwell, and never made any objections to it.

The district attorney here announced the case for the Commonwealth closed.

THE DEFENSE.

Mr. Playford, in opening the case for the defense, submitted the bill of indictment, charging Richard Thairwell with the murder of James Houseman, and the transcript of the proceedings before the Justice of the Peace committing Thairwell and Mary Houseman to jail for trial, on a charge of committing the same murder. He then asked the representatives of Commonwealth what they intended to adopt in their argument.

The District Attorney said they would press for conviction on the bill of indictment, under which the prisoner had been arraigned.

Mr. Playford said that under a recent act of Assembly, both names should have been embraced in the indictment. If it was believed the parties had jointly committed the murder, they should be tried jointly. He alluded to the case of Marschall and Frecke as an example in point, and asked the court to charge the jury that if they believed Thairwell and Mrs. Houseman had committed the murder, and the prosecution had been commenced against them, they could not convict the defendants, for the reason that both names should have been contained in the indictment.

The Court overruled the motion, and a bill of exception was granted.

Mr. Playford addressed the jury for the defense, and was followed by Col. E. Wilson for the prosecution, who closed the case. The arguments, though brief, were concise and pointed.

JUDGE GILMORE'S CHARGE.

Judge Gilmore delivered the charge. He entered into a detailed statement of the evidence adduced, and explained the difference between circumstantial and substantial testimony in all its bearings. The charge was an impartial one, and was listened to with breathless attention by the large audience present.

THE JURY RETIRE.

At the conclusion of the Judge's charge, the jury retired to their room. As they passed the prisoner, she arose to her feet and clapping her hands together, said, in an agonising tone of voice, "Now, gentlemen, I place myself at your mercy. Pity, pity me!" The prisoner was then remanded to the Court room.

THE VERDICT.

At half past seven o'clock the Court House bell was rung, which announced that the jury had agreed upon a verdict. The citizens repaired to the Court room in large numbers, and upon the arrival of Judge Gilmore and associates, Court was opened by the crier. The prisoner was brought in by Sheriff Shefling, pale and very much excited. The jury took their places in the box, and after the regular ceremony rendered a verdict of "not guilty."

DISSATISFACTION AT THE VERDICT—VIOLENCE FEARED.

The prisoner was congratulated by her counsel, and was then discharged by proclamation. The verdict was received with much dissatisfaction by the people, and at the request of the Sheriff, who feared violence, the prisoner remained at the jail during the night.

SPAIN.

THE LATE INSURRECTIONS.

Two Thousand Persons Arrested in Madrid.

One Thousand Insurgents Killed and Executed.

NO INSURRECTION IN CUBA.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The *Herald's* Madrid correspondence of the 25th of June details all the serious circumstances attending the late military insurrections against the Crown and Government of Spain, as they occurred at Madrid, and at Gerona, Catalonia, on the 22d and 23d ultimo. In Madrid the insurgent troops were joined by a large body of peasants, to whom the soldiers distributed arms, who aided them in throwing up formidable barricades in front and around the military quarters. Three regiments of the Queen were hotly engaged during five hours in recovering the position, and were only victorious after a cannonade of five hours, and a bayonet charge. Over one thousand of the insurgents were killed and wounded, and the Royal troops experienced a heavy loss. Two generals died of their wounds soon afterwards, and the Moderada leader, General Narvaez, was wounded. Martial law was in full force. Two thousand persons, Spaniards and foreigners, were arrested, and some of them shot, in Madrid. "Long live Prim," "Long live the Republic," were the cries of the revolutionists in the capital.

Iberian unity, or the fusion of Spain and Portugal, is the exciting idea of the advanced Liberals of Spain. Trade was very injuriously affected by the disturbances.

It was thought the Spaniards would order another naval demonstrations in the Pacific.

The *Times'* Baltimore dispatch says: A Baltimore house of the highest respectability is stated to have received by the steamer Cuba a semi-official communication, denying the news of an insurrection at Porto Principe, and treating the whole affair as being substantially a canard.

The news of the uprising of the blacks, as well as the arrival of a Chilian fleet with 2,000 men, is also pronounced to be false, by the same party, who, writing about it, attributes the rumor of an insurrection to the gathering of a few hundred Cubans upon one of the squares of Porto Principe, for the purpose of protesting against the present Cabinet, and of associating themselves in feeling with the revolutionists of Spain, headed by Gen. Prim and other Democrats of the same stamp.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

Accident from Explosion of Powder—Gen. Rousseau to be Expelled—The New Steamer Montana—Alliance Between France and Austria—The Cholera—Subscriptions for Portland.

NEW YORK, July 11.

ACCIDENT.

While Mr. Henry Bergen was making some experiments with powder at the rooms of the Star Medicinal powder Company, to-day, a portion of the powder exploded, injuring him so that he had to be taken to Bellevue Hospital.

THE CHOLERA.

Three cases of cholera are reported in this city and two in Brooklyn to-day.

NEW STEAMER MONTANA.

The Pacific Mail Company's new steamer Montana will leave here about the 25th for San Francisco.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

A Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall *Gazette* says: I am able to state on very good authority that negotiations are now going on with great secresy between France and Austria, with the object of producing a reapproachment between Governments that may lead to a definite understanding and eventually to an alliance between them.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR PORTLAND.

The Committee on Subscriptions for Portland met to-day, and reported the total amount subscribed thus far thirty thousand dollars. On motion of Colonel Howe, the subscription papers were sent to Newport and Saratoga. The subscriptions, including the above, reach the sum of $52,000.

ROUSSEAU TO BE EXPELLED.

The *Commercial's* special says: General Rousseau will doubtless be expelled from the House to-morrow.

Committed for Trial.

BOSTON, July 11.—The examination before the United States Commissioner's Court of Captain Wm. Grant, charged with burning his ship, the Young Mechanic, at sea, in April last, has resulted in committing the defendant for trial in September next.

Benefit for Portland Sufferers.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 11.—The Union Hotel guests have decided to give a tableaux matinee on Saturday next, for the benefit of the Portland sufferers.

Death of Senator Jas. H. Lane.

LEAVENWORTH, July 11.—General Lane died at five minutes before twelve o'clock to-day. His remains will be taken to Lawrence to-morrow for interment.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAUCUS.

Postmaster General Dennison to Resign To-Day.

Three Other Cabinet Officers Will Resign Soon.

Bitter Assaults on the President.

MR. RAYMOND TAKEN TO TASK.

He Declares he has Been Deceived.

He and the "Times" will Change Their Course in the Future.

The Philadelphia Convention Denounced.

Resolution of Secresy Adopted.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1866.

The Republican caucus met at half-past seven o'clock to-night, in the House Hall. Its proceedings were highly important. Mr. Garfield said Postmaster General Dennison would resign to-morrow, because he could not indorse the President. He was asked for his authority, and replied that he spoke by the book. It was then asserted that three other Cabinet officers would resign within a very short time.

The question of adjournment then came up. Mr. Lane, of Indiana, made a violent speech against the President. He was in favor of speedy adjournment, but proposed the passage of a stringent law regulating removals and appointments before adjourning.

Mr. Conness, of California, then rose and denounced the President in unmeasured terms.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., said he had done his best to prevent a breach between the President and Congress, but he had given up all hope. He now knew that the President was going to sell the country out to the Democrats.

The question of adjournment was finally referred to a special committee of nine, to report at another caucus.

The Philadelphia Convention then came up. Several speeches were made condemning Mr. Raymond and the course of the New York *Times*, in endorsing the call for that Convention. Mr. Raymond, who was present, said he had been deceived in this matter, and the *Times* would change its course for the future. When he endorsed the call, he understood that none but Union men would participate. It was now evident that the whole thing would be controlled by Democrats, and he would have nothing to do with it.

A resolution that no Union member of Congress would participate in the Convention was offered, and the yeas and nays were called on it. It was passed unanimously.

A resolution of secresy was then passed, after which Governor Hamilton, of Texas, addressed the caucus. At the close of his speech the caucus adjourned.

By Associated Press.

A caucus of Republican members of Congress was held at the Capital to-night, and was organized by calling Representative Banks to the chair. There was a large attendance of the members of the House, and but comparatively few Senators. Among the first things done was to enjoin secresy regarding their proceedings, but notwithstanding this it has transpired that there was a full and free interchange of views as to the questions pending before Congress and the interests of the party generally, the remarks all tending to the conclusion that they would not now fix the time of adjournment. It was finally concluded to appoint a committee of Senators and Representatives to review the entire ground, and recommending that measures should be passed by Congress—in other words, some systematic course of action preliminary to agreeing upon a time for adjournment. Their report is to be made to an adjourned meeting.

SOUTHERN UNION CONVENTION.

Address to the People of the South.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The following is a call for a convention of Southern Unionists, to be held at Independence Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, on the first Monday of September, 1866:

To the loyal Unionists of the South:

The great issue is upon us. The majority in Congress, and its supporters, firmly declare that the rights of the citizens enumerated in the Constitution and established by the supreme law, must be maintained inviolate. Rebels and rebel sympathizers assert that the rights of the citizens must belong to the States alone, and under such regulations as the respective States choose voluntarily to prescribe. We have seen this doctrine of State Sovereignty carried out in its practical results, until all authority in Congress was denied, the Union temporarily destroyed, the constitutional rights of the citizens of the South nearly annihilated, and the land desolated by civil war. The time has come when the structure of the State governments must be laid on Constitutional principles, or the despotism grown up under an atrocious leadership be permitted to remain. We know of no other plan than that Congress, under its Constitutional power, shall now exercise its authority to establish the principle whereby protection is made co-extensive with citizenship. We maintain that no State, either by its organic law or legislation, can make transgression on the rights of the citizen legitimate. We demand and ask you to concur in demanding protection to every citizen of the great Republic on the basis of equality before the law, and further that no State Government should be recognized as legitimate under the Constitution in so far as it does not by its organic law make impartial protection full and complete; under the doctrine of State sovereignty, with rebels in the foreground controlling Southern legislatures, and embittered by disappointment in their schemes to destroy the Union, there will be no safety for the loyal element of the South. Our reliance for protection is now on Congress, and the great Union party that has stood and is standing by the nationality, by the constitutional rights of the citizen, and by the beneficent principles of free government. For the purpose of bringing the loyal Unionists of the South into conjunctive action with the true friends of republican government of the North, we invite you to send delegates in goodly numbers from all the Southern States including the States of Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, to meet at Independence Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, on the first Monday of September next. It is proposed that we should meet at that time to recommend measures for the establishment of such a Government in the South as accords with and protects the rights of all citizens. We trust the call will be responded to by numerous delegations of such as represent the true loyalty of the South, and that kind of Government which gives full protection to all the rights of the citizens and such as our fathers intended and we claim as our birthright. Either the lovers of constitutional liberty must rule the nation, or rebels and their sympathizers be permitted to misrule it. Shall loyalty or disloyalty have the keeping of the destinies of the nation? Let the responses to this call which is now in circulation for signatures, and is being numerously signed, answer.

Notice is given that gentlemen at a distance can have their names attached to it by sending a request, by letter, directed to Dr. W. Bingham, Washington, D. C.

Signed by W. B. Stokes, Tennessee; Joseph S. Fowler, Tennessee; James Gettys, Tennessee; A. J. Hamilton, Texas; George W. Paschal, Texas; Lorenzo Sherwood, Texas; G. W. Ashburn, Georgia; Henry G. Cole, Georgia; J. W. McClurg, Missouri; Jno. R. Kelso, Mo.; J. F. Benjamin, Missouri; George W. Anderson, Missouri; John B. Froth, Fairfax county, Virginia; J. M. Stewart, Alexandria, Virginia; Allen C. Harmen, Alexandria, Virginia; Lewis McKenzie, Virginia; J. W. Hunnivett, Virginia; John C. Underwood, Virginia; Burnham Wardwell, Virginia; Alexander M. Davis, Virginia; Byron Laflin, North Carolina; Daniel R. Goodloe, North Carolina; George Reese, Alabama; D. H. Bingham, Alabama; M. J. Spafford, Alabama; J. H. Larcombe, Alabama.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Cholera Morbus on the Chattanooga—Plasterers' National Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Some excitement was caused here to-day by a report that the cholera had broken out in the frigate Chattanooga, at our Navy Yard. The reports are probably much exaggerated. The truth seems to be that five men in that ship have died of cholera morbus within a few days. The supposed cause of the disease is from the eating of new potatoes. No information upon the subject can be obtained of the officials at the Navy Yard.

The delegates to the plasterers' convention are assembling here. The convention meets here to-morrow at 10 A. M., and will probably be in session three days. It will comprise delegates from nearly every State.

Losses in Portland.

PORTLAND, ME., June 11.—The Portland Mutual Insurance Company, which has been reported as losing only one hundred thousand dollars, cannot lose less than four hundred thousand dollars. It has been in operation for many years, taking risks on houses at very low rates, mostly among the middle classes. They will be able to pay about twenty per cent. on the loss. This will fall very severely on widows and orphans and the poorer classes, who insured in the company.

Steamboat Engineers' Convention.

LOUISVILLE, July 11.—The Steamboat Engineers' Convention has been in session three days. No results have as yet been achieved. The resolutions will probably be acted upon to-morrow.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The National Telegraph Bill.

Bill to Regulate Election of Senators.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. RAMSEY called up a bill to extend for three years the benefits of the bill granting lands to the Southern States for the establishment of agricultural colleges, which was passed.

Mr. CLARK called up the bill to regulate the time and manner of holding elections for Senators in Congress.

Mr. FESSENDEN objected to the provision that the vote shall be *viva voce*. He said it was the custom to vote by ballot in nearly all the New England States, and there might be some objection to the proposed change.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied to Mr. Fessenden, that the Committee on Judiciary had carefully considered this matter, and had concluded that as members of the legislature acted in a representative capacity, their constituents have a right to know how they vote. A *viva voce* vote presents deception.

Mr. FESSENDEN said, to test the sense of the Senate, he would move to strike out the words "by a *viva voce* vote."

After a discussion by Messrs. Williams, Anthony, Sumner, Saulsbury and Guthrie, Mr. Fessenden's amendment was disagreed to: Yeas 6, nays 28.

Mr. DAVIS spoke against the bill.

Mr. HOWE moved an amendment, that if no person shall receive a majority on the first day, the two Houses shall meet in joint convention at twelve o'clock, meridian on each succeeding day, and take at least one vote each day until a Senator shall be elected. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN moved an amendment to strike out the provision that in joint assembly a majority of all members elected to both Houses shall be present and voting. This was disagreed to. The bill was then read a third time.

Mr. SAULSBURY moved its indefinite postponement, which was disagreed to. It was then passed by the following vote: Yeas, 25; nays 11.

Mr. NESMITH introduced resolutions, which were adopted, inquiring for information regarding certain disorderly proceedings, robberies and murders on the road from the Arizona line to Guyamas, Mexico, and directing the Military Committee to inquire into the closing of that route by the opposing forces in Mexico, with other matters concerning the same subject.

Mr. HARRIS introduced the following, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

Resolved, That the American Atlantic Telegraph Company, a corporation organized under the laws of New York for the purpose and with the intent to establish telegraph communication between the United States and other nations, and to construct, submerge and operate a cable or cables to be submerged in the Atlantic ocean between the United States, Bermudas, Acor Islands, and Portugal, and to receive, transmit and deliver any telegraph message or written communication between Europe and America, be and they are hereby vested with the rights and privileges to the exclusive use of the Atlantic coast of the United States for the laying of their cable or cables, for a period of fifty years from the passage of this act.

Mr. POLAND, from the Committee on Judiciary, presented a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, with amendments. Among the amendments are the following: The appointment of registers of bankruptcy is given to Judges of District Courts instead of Circuit Courts of the United States; instead of Commissioners to assist the Chief Justice in framing general orders for specified purposes, any two Associate Judges may render such assistance; the exemption of such property as is exempted by laws of the State in which the bankrupt is domiciled is stricken out; other provisions are verbal, and of minor importance. There is no essential change made in the bill as it passed the House.

Mr. SUMNER asked if it was the intention of Mr. Poland to call for the consideration of this bill at the present session.

Mr. POLAND said he could not tell with certainty what would be done in the matter. He knew no reason why the bill should not be considered before adjournment.

Mr. SUMNER hoped it would be taken up very soon. The bill, as amended, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. GUTHRIE introduced a bill to revive and continue in force an act making grants of public lands to the State of Missouri for the building of certain railroads, approved August 18, 1865. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. CONNESS, from the Conference Committee on the bill to prevent smuggling, made a report, which was agreed to, concurring in nearly all the amendments. The report was made some days since, but in consequence of some clerical errors, the Conference Committee had to be reappointed.

The bill, pending yesterday, to repeal the act of July 9th, 1846, releasing the city and county of Alexandria to the State of Virginia, was taken up. It reannexes the territory named to the District of Columbia, and enforces the jurisdiction of Congress over it, as it is now exercised over what at present constitutes the District.

After discussion it was defeated by the following vote: yeas 13, nays 17.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, and moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments, and called for a Committee of Conference. So ordered.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on appropriations, reported back the Senate amendment to the Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill, some of which were concurred in, with an amendment abolishing the office of Minister Resident at Portugal. The Senate amendment for the appointment of a Second Assistant Secretary of State, was non-concurred in.

Mr. STEVENS also, from the same committee, reported back the Senate amendments to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. There were one hundred and thirty-five amendments, most of them of an unimportant character. They were almost all concurred in.

Before disposing of all the amendments, Mr. LOAN, from the Committee of Conference on the Senate bill granting lands to Kansas to aid in the construction of the Northern Kansas Railroad and telegraph, made a report, which was disagreed to.

Mr. PAYNE introduced a joint resolution recommending the organization and instruction of militia by the several States, and providing for the distribution of ordnance and ordnance stores, which was read twice and passed.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a substitute for the bill amendatory of the national currency act, which was ordered to be printed, and assigned for consideration on Friday next.

Mr. ALLEY, from the Postoffice Committee, reported back the Senate bill which passed that body June 29th, to aid in the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes.

Mr. KASSON suggested an amendment providing that no powers, grants or privileges, contained in the bill, shall be construed to apply to telegraph communication between the United States and foreign countries.

Mr. ALLEY declined to have the amendment offered, on the ground that if the bill were sent back to the Senate at this late day of the session, it would be equivalent to killing it.

Mr. KASSON supposed there was no danger of such a thing, and mentioned the fact that so late as yesterday a Senator said to him that the House should send over some real solid measures, instead of fancy business, in which it had been recently indulging. (Laughter.)

Mr. HALE inquired whether the gentleman from Massachusetts (Alley) proposed to bring the bill to a close without giving any opportunity to the House to discuss or amend it.

Mr. ALLEY replied that he intended bringing the bill to a vote without yielding the floor to the enemies of the bill to propose amendments, which they knew would most certainly kill it, but he did not propose to deny the privilege to discuss the measure in good faith.

Mr. HALE said he most certainly wished to discuss it, and he was not in the habit of discussing questions otherwise than in good faith.

Mr. ALLEY opened the discussion. He said that all telegraph companies of the country, or nearly all, were recently consolidated into one, which now represented a capital of forty-one millions of dollars. It was certainly the most gigantic monopoly in this country, if not in the world. It held in its hands nearly the whole telegraphic powers of the nation. The American people were substantially subject to the dictation of that company, and every one knew how much power the telegraph had for good or for evil. This bill was not to oppress this company, but to protect the rights of the nation. Congress had a few years since granted the privilege to the Pacific Telegraph Company, but the company had not acted in good faith towards the Government. It was to charge but three dollars a message from Missouri river to the State line of California, and it was understood that a message of ten words was to be sent from Washington to San Francisco for four dollars; but the company exacted eight dollars for a message of ten words, and refused to receive payment in the currency of the country. As to the Western Union Company, its capital stock in 1861 was eleven millions dollars, and was worth in the market two hundred per cent., but it had since been waterred up to twenty-two millions, and now its stock was selling at fifty-three. Immense fortunes had been made by individuals connected with the telegraph companies. This bill was designed to enable all telegraph companies that are or may be organized to build their lines over military and postal roads of the United States, and over the public domain.

Mr. FINCK, a member of the Postoffice Committee, argued against the constitutionality of the bill, inasmuch as it allows private property to be used for public purposes without making compensation to owners.

Mr. HALE opposed the bill on two grounds; the first was that stated by the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Finck,) the soundness of whose argument could not be controverted; and the second was, that under this bill, a company, telegraph company for instance, and other foreign companies, could enjoy its privileges, while their Governments refused equal privileges to American citizens. Any company might, under this law, extend a line beyond a marine league from the shore which our jurisdiction covers, and there make connection with a foreign company, chartered by a foreign Government. He desired to have the bill amended in both these particulars.

Mr. ALLEY remarked that no one had dared to say a word against the merits of the bill, but every gentleman with whom he had conversed, had been forced to admit that it was a bill of great merit, and that there ought to be a remedy for the evil complained of. So far as the constitutional question was concerned, he had nothing to say, as he was not a lawyer; but eminent lawyers in Congress with whom he had conversed, had said they believed the bill was perfectly constitutional. He had perfectly anticipated opposition to it. He understood what appliances were at work to defeat it. He understood that the manager of the great telegraph monopoly had been on the floor to-day, soliciting the aid of members in opposition to this bill. He had no doubt that it might be improved in certain particulars, but he did not want to run the risk of sending the bill back to the Senate at this stage of the session.

Mr. KASSON declared that he had no difficulty about the constitutional question. The difficulty with him was a practical one. The bill did not reserve to the United States, as it should, the control of the telegraph rates, and there was nothing to prevent a perfect accord between existing companies and those to be organized under this act. In regard to establishing extravagant rates of fare, he agreed that the telegraph should be put in connection, as far as possible, with the Postoffice Department. His objection was to fix minimum rates which should be charged under the bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, expressed his willingness to do anything tending to break down or interfere with the present stupendous telegraph monopoly, which had become so oppressive to the people. These telegraph companies had been combining, confederating and consolidating almost every telegraph line in the country, and the people were now being taxed enormously for telegraph facilities. He desired to have the bill so amended that no company organized under it could dispose of its privileges to any other company.

Mr. ALLEY declined to admit the amendment, and insisted on the previous question, which was seconded. The main question was ordered to be put by yeas 74, nays 60. The bill was passed then by yeas 72, nays 61.

Mr. PRICE introduced a bill to authorize the issue of certain bonds in denominations greater than $1,000, which was read twice and referred.

Mr. PAINE called up the report of the Committee on Elections in the contested election case of Fuller against Dawson, from the Twenty-First Congressional District of Pennsylvania, ending with a resolution declaring Dawson entitled to retain his seat.

Mr. SCOFIELD moved to amend by declaring Smith Fuller entitled to the seat.

Speeches were made by Mr. Paine in support of the sitting member, and by Mr. Scofield in support of the contestant, after which the question went over till to-morrow.

A conference committee was ordered on the Senate bill to quiet land titles in California.

Mr. LEBLOND called attention as a question of privilege to the fact that although the House had ordered the minority and majority reports of the Reconstruction Committee to be printed together, the volume containing the majority report did not contain the minority report.

The SPEAKER mentioned, perhaps, as an explanatory circumstance that the minority report had not been made until eleven days after the majority report, and suggested that the proper way to ascertain the facts was to refer the subject to a committee.

Mr. LEBLOND moved to refer it to a Select Committee.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved as an amendment to refer it to the Committee on Printing.

Pending discussion on the subject, the House adjourned.

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FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the St. David.

CONFLICTING WAR NEWS.

Both Sides Claim Victory on the 27th.

Changes in British Ministry.

Another Fight on the 28th.

Further of Battle of Custozza.

FARTHER POINT, July 11.—The Steamship St. David, from Liverpool on the 28th, via Londonderry on the 29th, passed this point at 10:30 this evening.

LONDON, June 29.—The war news is conflicting, both sides claiming to have obtained the advantage in the encounter on the 27th inst., at Skalitz. No engagement is reported as having taken place since.

Earl Derby is endeavoring to form a coalition ministry, to include Whigs and some of the members of the late Government.

The steamship Baltic, from New York, reached Southampton on the evening of the 28th. The steamship Erie, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th. The steamship Denmark, from New York, arrived at Crook Haven on the 28th. The American sloop-of-war Ashuelot left Queenstown on the 28th on a cruise.

Nothing is known of the Ministerial arrangements, except that the Queen has authorized Earl Derby to form a Ministry, and promised her support. A meeting of the chief Conservatives was to be held on the 28th, after which Earl Derby proceeded to Windsor to lay before the Queen the result of the consultation.

The *Herald* (conservative) again says that there will be difficulties in the way of forming a strong ministry.

The *Morning Post* thinks there is some reason to expect that the Palmerstonians, may become induced to co-operate and thus enable Lord Derby to form a Government of some power.

A proclamation of neutrality in continental affairs had been published.

There are indications that the strike of the seamen at the port of London is about to cease.

Hostilities between the Austrians and Prussians had commenced. There was a desperate battle in Bohemia on the 27th. A Prussian telegram, dated Nachad, says an important battle, in which cavalry and artillery were principally engaged, has been in progress to-day. The Austrians were driven back from near Skalitz to Jarowicz. Three flags and many prisoners were taken. The loss on either side is unknown.

A Breslau telegram says: The first Prussian army corps attacked the enemy at Frankenau. The battle began at 11 A. M. The Austrians were driven back in the direction of Josefstadt.

A Vienna telegram of the 28th says it is officially announced that at the battle near Skalitz, the Prussians lost many prisoners and eighteen guns.

After the battle, a Prussian Major proceeded to the quarters of Marshal Benedek, under a flag of truce, to solicit an armistice. The demand was refused.

A Cracow dispatch of the evening of the 28th says: This morning the Prussians made a fresh attack upon Asueintta, when they were repulsed with heavy losses. The Prussians destroyed the Cracow and Vienna Railroad in several places, seriously interrupting Austrian communication with Galicia. The Austrians entered Myslovitce on the 27th, but in the afternoon the telegraph station was again in possession of the Prussians.

The Corps Legislatif has passed the whole ordinary budget by a large majority.

The *Patrie* has reason to believe that no arrangements are being made for the purpose of sending French squadrons of observation to the Adriatic or North Sea.

The Conference on the Danubian Principalities had adjourned.

The bourse on the 26th was firm; rentes closed at 63f 75c.

The *Times* says the Zollverein has ceased to exist, but duties continued to be levied by the Governments where foreign goods are landed.

HUNGARY.—The committee on the affairs common to Hungary and Austria propose that Hungary assume a portion of the Austrian State debt, that loans and commercial questions be treated in common by means of special treaties.

The general telegraph company of Great Britain furnish additional particulars concerning the engagement at Custozza. The left wing of the Italians was attacked at various points simultaneously, and crushed before the remainder of the army could come to its aid. After the battle the army of the Archduke advanced in pursuit of the Italian army, which up to that time had maintained the position it held previously. It was, however, driven from Valeggio, and compelled to recross the Mincio, the Austrians also crossing that river and taking up their position in Italian territory. The two armies then stood facing each other, the Austrians at Valla and the Italians some four miles in the northwest at Solferino, and it was probable that another engagement would be fought. The object of the Italian movement on Saturday was to withdraw the Austrians from the line of the Po, and allow Cialdini to cross. The movement having failed, Cialdini remained on the South side of the river. The reverse of Sunday, June 24th, has in no way disheartened the Italians.

The Copenhagen telegraphs state that arrangements are being made for a line of steamers direct between New York and the Scandinavian ports.

Foreign Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, June 29.—The Brokers' Circular reports that the sales of the week foot up 78,000 bales, including 5,250 bales to speculators, and 10,500 bales to exporters. The market opened buoyant, with an advance of 1d to 1¼d ℔ lb; but subsequently took a downward turn, closing with an advance of ⅛d a ⅛d on the week for American, and ¼a½d in other descriptions. Sales to-day 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters, closing quiet and steady. The authorized quotations are: Orleans fair, 15½d; middling, 14d; Mobile fair, 15d; middling, 13½d; uplands fair, 14⅝d; middling, 13½d. Stock in port, 950,000 bales by actual count, being 56,000 bales below the estimate. Stock of American, 424,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The market is dull, with a downward tendency. The weather has been favorable for the crops.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—The market is steady.

LONDON, June 29, Evening.—Consols closed at 86⅝a86¾ for money. The bank rate remains at 10 per cent.

The return of the Bank of England shows an increase of bullion of £190,000. United States 5-20s, 64½a64¾; Illinois Central Railroad, 74a74½; Erie Railroad, 38a38¼.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Delegates Appointed to the 14th of August Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11.—In pursuance of a call of the National Union party for a Convention to meet in Philadelphia, the Democratic State Executive Committee met here last evening, sinking their party organization, and inviting all friends of President Johnson to co-operate, and selected the following delegates to the Philadelphia Convention: State at Large—Randall Hunt, John E. King, Richard Taylor, A. Voorheis, George Williamson, Judge W. B. Egan and D. S. Cage. First Congressional District—George Garr, Charles Gayarre, W. C. Claiborne, Judge E. A. Bell, S. R. Proctor, J. M. Lapeyne. Second—J. A. D. Rozier, A. Walker, S. Smith, F. J. Herron, H. M. Spafford, W. H. C. King. Third—D. F. Kinder, V. Burth, Alfred Henner, jr., J. O. Fuqua, J. Q. A. Fellowes, Fourth—P. A. Morse, J. C. Manning, Dr. A. Duperrier, Jules Olevier, A. Debland. Fifth—J. S. Lewis, W. F. Parham, J. Garrett, L. M. Nutt, J. B. Elam.

A mass meeting is called of the people of the whole State to ratify the selection of these delegates.

THE DOG THE BETTER MAN.—A surprising instance of superstition and ingratitude is recorded in the New York papers. A boy bathing near one of the wharves seemed about to drown, when he was rescued by a noble Newfoundland dog. In dragging the boy from the water by the hair, the teeth of the animal inflicted some scratches on the child's head. The parents of the child immediately applied for and procured an order to have the dog killed, on the ground that should the quadruped at any subsequent time go mad, the biped would be injuriously affected.

AN indignation meeting has been held at Whitefield, near Bury, England, to protest against the closing of some ancient footpaths which run across Lord Derby's property in that neighborhood. One of the paths, which Lord Derby or his agent wishes to shut up, has, it is said, been publicly used for seventy years within the memory of living residents, and considerable ill feeling has been occasioned by the present apparently arbitrary measures. A resolution was adopted to raise "money and means" to contest Lord Derby's right to shut out the public from their ancient walks.

DIED:

SMYTH—In Philadelphia, on the 8th inst., CHAS. HOWARD, infant son of Dennis and Margaret A. Smyth, formerly residents of this city.

MEIXNER—On Wednesday evening at 9½ o'clock, after a lingering illness, Mrs. HENRIETTA MEIXNER, aged 33 years.

Her funeral will take place FRIDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock from her late residence Van Braam street, Eighth ward. 2

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The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. GEARY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.
FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.
FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.
FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.
FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

RALLY OF THE MARINES.

The JOHNSON, CLYMER and Union call for a State Convention of soldiers, sailors and marines, is a document abounding in curiosities. Never was such a muster-roll presented to the eye of man before. Besides furnishing fun to the Pennsyvania soldiers whom it calls upon to surrender the fame they acquired in the war, it affords a new proof of the proposition, set forth by the martyr SAM PATCH, that some things can be done as well as others.

In analyzing the collection of names appended to this call, we find, in the first place, abundant evidence that there has been a shockingly severe conscription to get them together, and that after all, the number is only about one for each regiment of troops that Pennsylvania had in the service. And a large number of regiments have not the *honor* of being represented in this roll at all. We further find, that it embraces the most miscellaneous collection of persons—something, apparently, like the salmagundi gatherings that were occasionally swept together in the rear, during a battle, that embraced, accidentally, some good soldiers, along with a great lot whose reasons for being there were kept a profound secret in their own bosoms. Here we have officers of all grades, some of whom do not happen to have their names on the rolls in the Adjutant General's Report, some of whom also *resigned*, after a brief term of soldiering in camp, as early as 1862, and one, at least, who was a member of the Chicago Convention that declared the war a failure. We have also representatives, we know not how many of them, of that interesting class of soldiers known as *drafted men*. Whether any of the celebrated Clearfield county braves are among them, our researches have not yet enabled us to decide. We fear, however, that the condition of the call, restricting it to "*honorably* discharged officers, &c.," if strictly adhered to, will not admit every one who has signed it. And after all, the names number not as many as the thousands of true and brave men that Pennsylvania had in the military service of the country.

Now, in view of the fixed opinions of the soldiers of Pennsylvania on the general politics of the country, and of their high regard for JOHN W. GEARY in particular, both as a brave and successful officer, and as candidate for the Gubernatorial chair of this Commonwealth, this extraordinary call deserves to rank with that of the famous OWEN GLENDOWER, and the soldiers will no doubt treat it as the spirits of the vasty deep treated that. What right each of those callers has, however distressed their candidate may be for votes, to suppose that the other 999—for that is about the proportion—will leave their own brave and worthy man to vote for an anti-war, anti-CURTIN, anti-LINCOLN, anti-Union man, is probably more than the odd 999 will be able to make out. And so they will let the marines have the Convention for their own exclusive enjoyment.

THE LOST CAUSE.

As to the good taste of those Southern editors who are perpetually tearing open their readers' painful remembrances of the "lost cause," there may be a diversity of opinion; but for our part, we think their frequent recurrence to the theme is poorly repaid by the opportunity it furnishes for repeating their stilted laudations of those who lost it. VIRGIL showed a deeper insight of human nature, in making ÆNEAS enter reluctantly on the recital to Queen DIDO of the calamities of a lost cause that was much more creditable in its character. The Trojan hero deprecated the task, as a renewal of his grief—*renovare dolorem*—though he had names of lofty note to celebrate in the progress of his story. But these sapient editors drag the lost cause daily into their columns for the very purpose of perching upon it their highfalutin panegyrics of the unparalleled and unheard of bravery, active and passive, of the Southern chivalry.

We admit, and have over and over admitted, that considering all things, they did very well. We admit that their soldiers fared poorly and fought bravely, that their women showed spunk and grit, that their rulers, in the outset, stole liberally, and that their editors poured forth torrents of war talk. Why can't the conductors of the press be satisfied with these concessions? Why must they keep up the ceaseless, wishy-washy flood of boastful words? How different it is on the gaining side! It is not deemed necessary here, to be everlastingly vaunting about the bravery and the performances of our soldiers and the pertinacious adherence of our people to the cause that was not lost. The laurels of our men do not need this continual watering, like wilted radishes in market, to give them a fresh look.

We did not wonder, that in the first gush of mortified pride and disappointed ambition, the unfortunate chivalry should console themselves for their lost cause by a few vigorous utterances of the braggart style. It would have been natural. It would, at least, have been characteristic. And no one would have objected to their saying, as they laid down their arms, "Well, we used them bravely against you, as long as we could." But when this is made the daily song of editors who never smelt powder through all the war, it becomes tiresome and ridiculous, as the note of the cuckoo, the bird, too, that lays its eggs in *other birds' nests*. The double resemblance invites contempt as well as ridicule.

If the forlorn chivalry continue to indulge in this whining sentimentality, which must be annoying to their more sensible readers, we shall be tempted to tell them that they lost their cause because it was undertaken with treachery and thievery, because it was conducted with baseness, deceit and barbarous cruelty to their own people and to our prisoners, and because they were confronted in their wicked attempt by *men*. It does not well become those to whimper about submission to superior numbers, who have so often boasted that one of them was enough to beat five Yankees, nor to talk about the Southern people's devotion to their "cause," when half the soldiers—this was JEFF. DAVIS's statement of the case—that a grinding conscription had gathered, were absent from the army, as deserters, in the middle of the war.

But if they will stop their sniveling about their lost cause, and keep for private theatricals their ecstasy over the bravery of those who didn't save it, we will say nothing on these delicate subjects. And we put our Southern friends, for whom we have the most kindly feelings, on their probation, with only this piece of information, that their misfortunes, which we honestly lament, are the consequence of the "cause" itself, not of the loss of it, which we hope to see turned to their highest benefit.

SOUTH CAROLINA TO THE RESCUE.

Governor ORR, as the head of the Union Club of South Carolina, has issued an address, requesting the selection of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. Considering the connection of South Carolina with the rebellion and the history of the past, his appeal is truly refreshing. He is not modest a particle, but talks just as though neither he nor anybody in the State had ever done anything that was disloyal. Hear him:

> "The compact organization of the conservative men is a necessity to meet successfully the well organized band of the radicals, and every man who disapproves of the tyrannical and unjust policy of the latter, should join in this national patriotic league to defeat them.
>
> "We are without representation in both Houses of Congress, neither our opinions nor condition can be officially known to the country; unjust and discriminating taxes are imposed on us, a people sadly impoverished by the calamities of the last five years, and we are allowed no voice of protest even in the counsels of the nation. Our loyalty to the Government of the United States is impugned in the face of our oaths of allegiance, taken solemnly and in good faith, and the poor privilege of an official denial is withheld.
>
> "We are threatened with disfranchisement, and being remanded to a territorial condition, and we are to be denied all the rights and privileges dear to an American, consecrated by the blood of the heroes of 1776, until we subscribe to terms too degrading and humiliating to be entertained by a freeman for a single moment.
>
> "We then have the deepest interest in the meeting of the Convention, in organizing the Conservative men to aid in carrying out the wise and generous policy of reconstruction inaugurated by President Johnson, and I therefore reiterate the earnest hope that you will take immediate steps to secure the representation of this State in the Philadelphia Convention in August, by the wisest and ablest men in the State."

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRESS ON THE ITALIAN DEFEAT.

The Paris press do not view the defeat of the Italians in the light the London *Times* does. Little excitement appears to have been created in Paris—far less than in London. A portion of the Paris press are disposed to think that, after all, it was no defeat, but a substantial success, for the King of Italy, by this use of thirty thousand men, held the Austrians while CIALDINI, with a large force, passed the Po, "in order to penetrate into Venetia." The King withdrew the greater portion of his force, while CIALDINI, with seventy or eighty thousand men, was enabled to accomplish what was intended should be the main movement.

While this is the French view, the English think it was a real disaster, and that if he is wise, CIALDINI will get back on the other side of the Po, where he started from, as soon as he can. Perhaps the one proceeds from a desire to make the best, and the other from a desire to make the worst of it. It is to be observed, that while the Paris *Siecle* declares that the Italian advance, which ended in a retreat, "succeeded in all that was essential," CIALDINI being in Venetia, the London *Times* avers that he "had not crossed the Po at the latest accounts, and the intelligence of the disaster of Custozza, will almost certainly induce him to abandon his projected advance into Venetia." The fair presumption is that the result, in every view, was decidedly in favor of the Austrians.

UPHEAVAL OF DEPRAVITY.

It is thought by many that there is at the present time a larger proportional amount of crime committed in this country, than at any previous period, and that this indicates a general relaxation or even a break up of public morals. It admits of no doubt, that the press announces crimes, of the greater magnitude and enormity, in startling numbers—crimes against person and property, crimes of fearful atrocity, crimes that indicate cool and calculating deliberation, crimes that show the organization of numbers of persons in compact for their perpetration.

We do not deny the facts stated above, though we do the hypothesis connected with them. And lest it should be taken without due and just limitation, and lest it should, by a natural tendency, have any influence toward producing that relaxation of morals which it supposes to exist, we offer the following remarks to the consideration of our readers.

The population of our country has, within the period of ten or fifteen years, been rapidly increased, and cases of crime may always be expected to increase as the population does. Population has rapidly increased by immigration from foreign lands. And while it has thus received the accession of many excellent citizens, it has also had mingled with it some of the most depraved and desperate characters. Of the unusual number of persons capitally punished in this Commonwealth, during a year past, for the most shocking murders, nearly all were of foreign birth, and had but recently come to this country. It would, therefore, be erroneous to infer from these atrocious cases anything like a breaking up of public morals in the country. The general horror experienced on the announcement of these crimes, and the speedy vindication of the laws by judicial process, furnish argument in opposition to such a hypothesis.

The avidity for sensational news, and the desire of public journals to satisfy it, cause the announcement of great crimes to appear in all newspapers, repeated from one to another, which tends to make the number seem greater than it really is.

The occurrence of enormous and frightful crimes, even in great numbers, does not prove a break-up of public morals, since they may be accounted for by local and transient causes, or causes operating on individuals and not on the community at large. Among such causes unhappily operating at the present time, may be named, as quite sufficient for the effect without supposing a general reign of depravity, the unsettlement of many persons and the breaking up of many homes by the war, and the intermixture in society of individuals loosed from the restraints of former associations, without the means of subsistence, and, perhaps, familiarized with deeds of violence and rapine during the rebellion. In California at one time, such causes produced an amount of crime proportionally far greater than we have had, and yet there was a moral force in the community, even while the ordinary judicial powers were at fault, that made itself a terror to evil doers, and restored to society safety and order.

But, after all this has been said to show that the moral tone of society has not been lost, it is a fact replete with warning, that causes and influences are in operation which tend to produce a general deterioration of morals. A connection is often easily traced between a fondness for lavish expenditures of money, and frauds, embezzlements, robberies, forgeries and counterfeiting. False ideas as to labor, economy, dress and amusements stand in dangerously close connection with false ideas of honesty, virtue and happiness. And these affinities are of such a nature as to threaten, by their contagious influence, to pervade all classes of the people of both sexes, and they claim of all who honor God and love their country, that they set their speech, influence and example in opposition to the downward tendency. The better society is, the happier it will be, and the aggregate of virtuous, industrious, sober, law abiding people is the community in which freedom and its real blessings will longest abide.

SPECIMEN ANTI-TARIFF ARGUMENTS.

Yesterday we gave from the editorial columns of the Chicago *Tribune* some specimens of the arguments employed by that paper against the Tariff bill. We now propose to give another specimen, exceeding in aptness and decency anything that has yet appeared—it being part of a letter written by the regular Washington correspondent of the aforesaid paper. To come straight to the matter, it is as follows:

> "Your readers doubtless remember Fonblanque's story of the monkeys, in the old Zoological Gardens of London, which runs thus: 'The monkeys in Exeter Change used to be confined in a row of narrow cages, each of which had a pan in the centre of the front for the tenant's food. When all the monkeys were supplied with their messes it was observable that scarcely any one of them ate of his own pan. Each thrust his arm through the bars and robbed his right or left hand neighbor. Half what was so seized was spilled and lost in the conveyance; and while one monkey was so unprofitably engaged in plundering, his own pan was exposed to similar depredations. The mingled knavery and absurdity was shockingly human.'
>
> "During the greater part of this week, while the Tariff Bill was in Committee of the Whole, an exhibition of this kind was going on in the House. To recount all the scuffles that took place in imitation of the monkeys of Exeter Change, would make this letter too long. I will select a few of the more noticeable jousts, where pans were upset and food plundered and spilled. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Pike, of Maine, Mr. Driggs, of Michigan, Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, and a few others, having their messes before them, proceeded to dine out of each others pans. Mr. Morrill is the tallest one in the menagerie, and has the longest arms. He is a perfectly honest specimen. He believes that stealing out of your neighbor's pan is the proper mode of taking one's food. He wouldn't take his any other way! Being the patriarch of the monkey establishment, it is his business to see that each one gets his fair proportion out of his fellow's mess, and spills the proper quantity in conveying it to his pouch."

The gentlemen here likened to monkeys, will no doubt feel greatly complimented by this writer, who, probably, is well known to them. Among them will be recognized some of the ablest Representatives and most intelligent gentlemen in Congress. While it is impossible that they should suffer for anything this gross fellow can say of them, perhaps it is due to decency that he should be kicked out.

ON THE FENCE.

Figuratively speaking, this is the favorite position of that extra prudent class of people who wish to take a good long look before they leap. It is a place not chosen for its conspicuity, but for its convenience as a temporary place of observation, whence after "prospecting" both ways for a sufficient time, the occupant can jump down on the side that seems to him most just, or, if he be mainly considerate of his own interest, that which promises to pay the best.

Something can be said in favor of the fence as a point of observation on some questions. Not that it should be a permanent resting place for indolence and indecision, but it may be as wise to take a deliberate survey of untraveled ground before starting, as to rush in under the lead of authority, without knowing how one is to get through, or, if need be, to return with safety and credit.

It is not, however, the figurative fence that we meant to speak of but the *literal* one that is all disfigured with letters and that in every part of the city is made the bulletin for advertising pills, purifiers and cosmetics. By what right of property or by what rule of taste, the board fences are daubed over with paint in the form of letters, that show by their straggling appearance that they were put on by some night trespasser, we are not able to conjecture. The good sense and civilization of people, in some localities, have sought legal protection against these unsightly and impertinent inscriptions. And their increase in these cities calls for some interposition of authority for their prevention, and for the erasure of those which now offend the sight of the community.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TOUR.

It seems to be settled that the President, with Mr. SEWARD, and perhaps some of the other members of his Cabinet, will take a Western tour with the view of being in Chicago when the DOUGLAS Monument is dedicated. The President could not do a more sensible thing than go among the people for a while. We hope he may come this way. A more patriotic or intelligent people he could not mingle with than the people of Western Pennsylvania. They have great respect for the Presidential office, and no part of the country has done more to preserve the Government than this. We could not promise the President much adulation, but we think that if he was so disposed, he might obtain no little instruction as to popular sentiment and the wishes of his countrymen. We can see how that great benefits might flow from a free mingling with the people by the President and all others who think his the best policy. Accustomed as Mr. JOHNSON through life has been to go among the people, to speak to them and to study their temper, it seems to us the time would be most profitably spent, even if it were a month or two, in meeting them face to face,—always supposing he would be disposed to shape his course afterwards from what he saw and heard. By the people, we do not mean office-seekers or toadies of any kind, but the intelligent, patriotic masses, who live honestly, judge impartially, and vote understandingly.

THE CUYAHOGA DISTRICT.

In the Cuyahoga District, Ohio, the contest which has been for some time going on, has resulted in the re-nomination of Judge SPALDING on the first ballot. The radicals made a "dead set" on Mr. SPALDING, which had the effect of uniting all the opposing elements of the Republicans in his favor, and the result has been the overwhelming defeat of the radicals—a result in that district of much significance.

The convention completed its labors in perfect harmony, Mr. PARSONS, the opposing candidate, making a speech, couched in excellent spirit, which, it is hoped, those who supported him will imitate. No resolutions were adopted by the convention, which in this strong Reserve District was somewhat remarkable.

PENNSYLVANIA U. S. SENATOR.

The New York *Tribune* is taking considerable interest in the United States Senator question in this State. Its last is as follows:

> "The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens is named by the Lancaster *Express* as a candidate for United Senator. The manner of this announcement hardly permits us to doubt that Mr. Stevens has at last yielded to the public wish and thrown his great moral strength into the breach of Pennsylvania politics. It is to be expected that the complexion of the Senatorial contest in that State will be materially changed, and the election of any third-rate or accidental Senator prevented. Mr. Stevens himself, we judge, has become the man for the emergency."

THE *Tribune's* Washington correspondence asserts that "the sentiment in the House is overwhelmingly in favor of a fully protective tariff. The British Free Trade League, whose headquarters are in New York City, cunningly operating upon the politics of the Western States and exciting to extraordinary clamor and falsehood its hired presses in New York City, has sufficiently demoralized a considerable portion of the House to put in peril the wisest and justest revenue measure ever introduced into the Congress of the United States." This fully accounts for the sudden changes of late, and the violence of the opposition in quarters where nothing but support should have been found.

IT seems to be pretty generally understood that, in the shortest time possible after Congress adjourns, the President, unless circumvented in some way, will commence filling the offices with men in sympathy with the new party movement. If half that is said is true, we may expect to witness something resembling a Chinese execution of prisoners taken in battle, when the fellows, by the hundred, are laid in two rows, with a passage between for the executioner, who with a huge instrument and striking right and left, commences at the beginning and goes to the end, slashing off a head or two at each blow. It is said to be the most expeditious process known, though not quite according to the most advanced ideas of civilization and Christianity. Let the victims prepare themselves, for the day is at hand!

THE *Tribune* defends the act of releasing FOWLER, the defaulting Postmaster in New York, from the indictment hanging over him. It is said he will be able to collect from his debtors enough to pay the amount of defalcation. The *Tribune* is assured that FOWLER "never did nor could mean to defraud his country of a dollar;" but he was "surrounded by vampires who sucked him dry to defray the expense of running the Tammany machine." That no doubt was a hard case, but a good many men have been "sucked dry" under quite as aggravated circumstances.

GENERAL MOORHEAD, in the House of Representatives, on Monday, pretty effectually demolished the statement put afloat from Washington and repeated in this quarter, that he was interested in Nova Scotia coal lands, by declaring as explicitly as language could be, that "neither himself, nor his brother, nor any person with whom he was connected, nor any person whom he knew, had any interest in any of the British Provinces." That falsehood had even a briefer existence than the average of coinages.

THE New York *Tribune* is quite out of patience with its Chicago namesake. It calls it "the rattle-pated concern which in Chicago disgraces the name of *Tribune*." The worst of it is the *Tribune* "in Chicago" is the leading Republican paper in the Northwest, and has been quite successful in inoculating members of Congress from that quarter with its erroneous notions.

COL. STOKES, who is in Washington, has received favorable reports from Tennessee, which render it probable that the Constitutional Amendment will be ratified at an early day. It is asserted that the President's influence has been exerted against ratification, which places him virtually in opposition to the early admission of the loyal members from Tennessee to their seats.

THE Grand Jury have adjourned, and unlicensed groggeries in the most conspicuous quarter of the city are in full blast, untouched and unnoticed apparently. Awhile ago we said the officers of the law appeared to be doing their duty,—a commendation we fear we shall be compelled to take back.

NOVEL CURE FOR SOMNAMBULISM.—A Milwaukee paper relates the account of a cure for somnambulism by a gentleman of that city, whose son was addicted to night walking. His method consisted in placing a pail of cold water over the door of the child's bedroom, in such a manner that when the door opened the somnambulist received its contents over his head and shoulders. Ten experiments with this treatment were required, and the boy is now entirely broken of his habit.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A genuine case of Trichina has occurred in New York. It has been examined by the Cooper Union Scientific Association, and placed under the treatment of two experienced physicians. No hopes however, are entertained of saving the man.

The Davenport *Times* of July 7th mentions a drove of one thousand sheep that reached there from Indiana, destined for Mankato, Minnesota.

For the first half of the year 1866 the number of marriage intentions recorded in Lowell show an increase of nearly 100 over the same period of the previous year—165 in 1865; 261 in 1866. Factory girls are plenty in Lowell now.

It is asserted that in view of the possibility of the ultimate failure of the Tariff bill somewhere, a bill has been prepared making a few needful changes in the existing tariff.

A Des Moines, Iowa, dispatch says: The wool trade promises to be extensive for this market this season. Two hundred and sixty-five thousand pounds have been delivered to dealers here by the growers up to this date, and large clips are still held in first hands.

It is more than hinted that certain parties have discovered a veritable diamond mine somewhere in the vicinity of the Table mountains, to the west of Mesilla Valley, California. Specimens have been shown to various parties here, and are said to have been pronounced genuine by those engaged in the diamond trade of San Francisco. Diamonds have been found at Cherokee, and it is not improbable that they have been discovered elsewhere. The exact locality of the discovery has not been revealed.

One thousand barrels of flour were shipped to Portland by the St. Louis Relief Committee on the 9th.

The Baltimore association for the moral and educational improvement of the colored people, has succeeded in establishing eight schools, attended by 3,000 scholars.

Cholera continues to get about one victim a day in New York.

Admiral Goldsboro reports that the Ticonderoga "lay for seven days within the mole of Barcelona, where she was visited by the officials and people, upon whom the recent action of our Government in the matter of the Chilian privateers had produced a marked impression."

The yacht Alice, of 31 34-100ths tons, cleared from Boston for England on Saturday last, with five persons on board.

John Smith, *alias* Kendall, the notorious safe robber, died at Lafayette, Indiana, on the 6th inst., after making a full confession of all his crimes. At his bedside stood his wife, a sweet-faced, low-voiced, gentle woman, who has clung to him with unwearied devotion from the first, and who until very recently would not believe the bad reports about her husband, and regarded him solely as the victim of a conspiracy.

The Richmond, Ind., Common Council has directed the Treasurer of that city to pay over to the Treasurer of the Richmond and Fort Wayne Railroad $10,000, being the first instalment of the $50,000 subscribed by that city.

Anthracite coal was first used in this country in the Wyoming valley, by two Connecticut blacksmiths, in 1768–'69, but it was not until 1808 that it was used for domestic purposes in the common grate. In that year Judge Fell, of Wilkesbarre, recorded the fact that he had made the experiment of burning the common stove coal of the valley in a common fire-place, and found it answering all the purposes of fuel.

A letter from Portland, Me., says that the greatest apprehension among the business men is that their misfortune will carry down many of the Insurance Companies, particularly the local ones, who have the largest risks. If the insurance losses are promptly met, very many will resume business again.

The Board of Directors of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company have held a meeting in Cincinnati, and resolved that the cities on the river from Pittsburgh down be requested to memorialize Congress for a loan of a million dollars to enable them to complete improvements on the canal. They propose to make the loan safe by mortgage on the canal.

The English are full of complaints that the United States do not preserve the Indian tribes from extinction; yet in New Zealand, an English colony, the natives are fast disappearing before the "advance of civilization," in the shape of British muskets. Dr. Featherstone estimates that twenty years ago the native population of New Zealand numbered over 100,000 people, whilst now it is reduced to less than 40,000, and in twenty years more will be but a few hundred.

A Moscow letter says, that in the Southern part of Russia an important trade is springing up in mineral naptha. Borings are made similar to those in Pennsylvania for petroleum, and the naptha flows out and is collected and marketed.

The railroad authorities of St. Louis have determined to construct a tunnel under the Mississippi river at that city. Consent to construct the work will be asked of Congress at once. The cost is estimated at $3,000,000, and the time required for the completion of the work three years. The tunnel will not be more than three quarters of a mile long.

PERSONAL.

—Miss Kate L. Campbell, daughter of Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, United States Minister to Mexico, was married on Tuesday evening, the 26th ult., to Captain Oscar Miner, late of the 75th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* corrects the report going the rounds concerning Judge Grier's health. It says the reported paralytic attack was nothing more nor less than a violent attack from an old enemy, rheumatism in the back: and although it was so severe as to prevent his attendance at Court, the Court was not adjourned, but continued in session, with Judge McCandless on the bench, until the business of the term was disposed of. The Judge's general health, it is said, is better than it has been for years, and he hopes with the sea air on the Jersey coast, and relaxation from judicial labors, he may get rid of his rheumatic affection.

—Mr. Stuart Robinson, of the West Lexington Presbytery, held a secret meeting in Louisville a few days ago. It is surmised that their object is an independent church. Ministers Brank, Van Lear, Strathan, Mathews, Foreman, etc., were present. Part of Robinson's congregation at Louisville have left his fold, and will have Dr. E. P. Humphrey for their pastor. Arrangements to this effect have already been made.

—The President has handed to Bishop Potter of South Carolina, his check for $1,000, in aid of the Theological Institute in that State.

—The London dailies are not always very dignified in their political discussions. The *Standard* the other day began a leading editorial in this fashion: "With a dotard for a leader in one House and a maniac in the other,"—meaning of course Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone.

—George Peabody has accepted an invitation to visit Zanesville, Ohio, before he returns to Europe. Among his latest benevolent deeds, is the gift of $50,000 apiece to each of his four nephews in this country, one of them Mr. Arthur Peabody, was formerly the "local" of the Zanesville *Courier*.

—Hon. Joel Eastman, of Conway, N. H., was recently in town, and proceeded to Salisbury, to visit his mother, now several years along in her eleventh decade. When on a visit to her a year or two ago, on leaving he said he might never see her again. "Why!" (was the interrogatory of the very aged lady,) "you are not about to die, are you, Joel?"

—A bust of the late Mr. Cobden, is to be placed in Westminster Abbey.

—The Hon. James Freeborn, member of Assembly, representing a Philadelphia district, has been presented with an elegant and costly gold watch and chain by his constituency.

—Richard Grant White denies that he is the editor of the "Galaxy."

—The late Walter Savage Landor left the subjoined lines as his own epitaph:

I strove with none, for none were worth my strife;
  Nature I loved, and after Nature, Art,
I warmed both hands before the fire of life;
  It sinks and I am ready to depart.

—Mr. Littell, the venerable editor of *Littell's Living Age*, announces that, having nearly reached the age of three score years and ten, he would be glad to appoint a successor in the management of his periodical.

—The degree of Doctor of Laws has been conferred by Kenyon College on the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, who was a graduate of that institution.

—General Sherman was serenaded at the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia last Monday night, and in response, he paid the following compliment to Pennsylvanians: "I know perfectly well that the State of Pennsylvania and this city have testified their love to the Union in a thousand ways. They have done it not only in battle, but in caring for the soldiers' families and for the children of our fallen men, and in giving a hearty welcome to the returned soldiers and officers of the army. And the people of this State and city can rest satisfied that they have done their full share [cheers] in restoring and making more perfect that Union which was formed in 1776."

—The New York "Life Saving Benevolent Association" has forwarded to Miss Ada M. Brush, of Detroit, Michigan, a magnificent gold medal for the generous courage and success of her efforts in saving life, August 9th, 1865, when the steamer Pewabic foundered in Lake Huron.

—Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal* says: The editor of the Frankfort *Yeoman* says we "eat dirt." Then he had better keep out of our way when we are hungry.

—Mr. Henry Wright, the champion cricket player of the United States, is on a professional visit at Indianapolis.

—Thomas Buchanan Read, the poet artist, is on a visit to Indianapolis, and is the guest of Gov. Morton.

—Ex-Vice President Hamlin, of Bangor, Me., has recovered from a recent severe fit of sickness.

SECRESY IN AUSTRIAN ARMY MOVEMENTS.—The most positive silence is maintained in regard to the movements of the Austrian army, by the Austrian newspapers. Several of them have been confiscated for giving the merest glimmer of intelligence in regard to it. The Austrian Government has a very effectual way of treating the press in these matters. The Vienna correspondent of the New York *Herald* says: "The law is that the first sheet struck from the press shall be submitted to a censor. If found to contain nothing contraband the press is permitted to go on with its printing; but if otherwise the objectionable article must either be taken out or the entire issue stopped. In normal times this rigid rule is not enforced, the journals being simply held responsible for what they publish. Now, however, it is put in full operation, and the slightest allusion to the Austrian army is sufficient to insure the confiscation of the issue.

THE LAST INSTALLMENT.—In 1823, the British Government contracted to pay to the Bank of England, for forty-four years, the sum of $2,928,700 annually. The last half yearly payment falls due in the Spring of 1867.

Our Financial Condition the Wonder of Europe.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* writes as follows: The present financial condition of the United States is, for Europeans, the crowning wonder in the long list of wonders we have been able to give them in the course of our eighty years' life. During the whole war the English press continually proved by incontrovertible figures that a hopeless bankruptcy awaited us, and the French press, knowing how much better the English press were informed on our affairs than they were or could be, naturally accepted their conclusions. As late as two months ago the English press, and in a less degree the French press, were cautioning the commercial world against over-dealing with the United States, as an awful crash was certainly at hand. But the crash is in England, and the United States are sending money to stop its extension.

The fact has produced a tremendous effect all over Europe. A nation with such resources, and only a young outsider at that, is a phenomenon for which the financial world were in no way prepared. It is curious to see the maneuvers of the moneyed men in admitting the fact. Of course the admission is implied in an increased demand for American stocks. These demands are made always timidly, accompanied by many *naive* and lamb-like questions about the wonderful stocks, of which, in fact, they know nothing, and always terminating with a sort of evasive demand for a few. Their minds are only half made up, and they want to be assured that their money will not be thrown away. This timidity and humility about American bonds comes from the double fact that the condition of the country has been awfully lied about, and from a guilty conscience in having more or less believed these lies. Frenchmen are taking money out of their own and other European funds to put into ours, a thing almost unheard of till now. The fact that we are sending weekly from America to Europe several millions of specie, and that our Treasury at Washington contains fifty or more millions of the same metal, is indeed enough to set the most prejudiced to thinking. Moreover, the dark period into which Europe is now entering, and which may terminate with strange events in France as well as elsewhere, is naturally making people turn their eyes elsewhere for a safe investment for their money. But who should ever have thought of their going to the unstable Republic of the West!

People have not failed to remark in this section the supreme retribution which is being visited upon the moral senses of England for her conduct toward the United States during the rebellion. After the great defeat in her judgment, which, after all, cost her the most, for every man almost in England was so sure of the success of the rebellion that he treated as an idiot any one holding a contrary opinion, came the losses by the cotton loan, by money contributed, and by goods and material of war unpaid for. Then came their great defeat on the financial question; after predicting our downfall in the most positive terms for a long while, it is they who have fallen first, and we who, out of our abundance, come to their relief! Again, during the rebellion they aided the rebels by the application of a shifting, hypocritical, miserably ineffective law to international affairs, while we, in the matter of the Fenians, have strictly executed a just and rigorous international law.

If an Englishman could be made to blush for anything; if he were not a man who takes every thing that is given him as his natural right while rendering nothing in return, he would see in all these events a retributive justice which would humiliate him before the world. But with such a national temperament John Bull cannot see himself as others see him, and all our justice, and kindness, and forbearance are thrown away. Nothing short of a war ever brings him into a healthy current of action, and a renewal of the demand for the payment of the Alabama claims could not be made at a more opportune moment than the present. Under any other circumstances, the conduct of England toward the United States and the manner in which the latter have returned good for evil, has not escaped criticism on the continent, and the old familiar stigma of "Perfidious Albion" has been pronounced more than once in this connection.

The Burnt City.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* writes concerning the appearance of the city of Portland as follows: As may be supposed, the ruins present a very remarkable appearance. The Portlanders have alway delighted to call their home the Forest City. The best description that has been given of the appearance of the burnt district is that of a "forest of chimneys." Though the walls fell, the chimneys are standing, and ranged regularly along the streets bear a resemblance to rows of trees. Somewhat singularly, the citizens seem to grieve most of all over the loss of their beautiful shade trees. As one of them expressed himself to me: "Pluck can bang down or build up brick walls, but it can't restore shade trees." And the people are endowed with extraordinary pluck. They are cheerful, even jolly in their misfortune. They are proud of their noble harbor and many advantages which nature and human effort have bestowed upon them, and are determined that these and their own indomitable spirit shall build their city up again, not in two generations, but in a very few years. For this they will need patience and perseverance on their own part and a helping hand from their neighbors, to enable them to bridge over a brief period of distress.

Of the safes and vaults, another account says: The Merchants' Bank vault has been opened and its contents found entirely uninjured. This is the last vault opened, and all are safe. There is hardly a blackened ruin in the burnt district. Everything was at a white heat. The tents among the ruins are a study for artists. The church bells were fused. The self registering thermometers in Lowell & Senter's vaults showed only 110 degrees at the highest point in the lower vault, and 130 in the upper. This vault was built fifty years ago. Live insects crawled out of the Merchants' National Bank vaults when opened. This was exposed to an unusually long period of heat, as many tons of coal were in the cellar, which is still burning. This was built some twenty-five years ago. The contents of the First National Bank vault came out in beautiful order. The safes of nearly all descriptions proved worthless in most cases when unprotected, and the few which did not fail were probably favored by circumstances.

The German Free Cities.

Bremen is one of the four free cities of Germany which have flourished as little republics in the midst of surrounding monarchies. The other three are Lubeck, Hamburg, and Frankfort-on-the-Main. The correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes:

> "Let us say a few words about one of these plucky little republics. Bremen is situated in a territory comprising one hundred and ten square miles, hardly more than the old District of Columbia. On entering the town the visitor is struck by two things—the superior style of buildings compared with those of other continental towns and the absence of that most annoying system of military surveillance which throughout Europe generally makes a stranger's life a nuisance to him. On the spot where a feudal fortress once frowned, to overawe tumultuous citizens, there is now a beautiful public park. The castle has been torn down, but the citizens enjoy themselves all the more in the shady alleys and promenades of their boasted pleasure garden. In the old cathedral there are the usual objects of interest in the way of tombs, trophies, relics, &c.; but there is one peculiarity that I have never met elsewhere on the Continent, not even in the Campo Santo at Pisa—but I believe such a one exists in Dublin, Ireland—viz: a vault which has the peculiar property of preserving bodies from decomposition. The visitor can see and touch to-day, in their quaint garbs, the bodies of dead citizens and citizenesses who died hundreds of years ago. Fowls, rabbits and game are preserved in this way, too, and there is the body of a workman who fell down from the dome while he was working there, ages ago, killing the poor fellow instantly. The burgo masters and council have a fine old council house, peaked and gabled, quaint and curious, in the glorious old wine cellar whereof repose twelve casks of ancient wine, called the twelve Apostles. If the burgomaster be your friend, perhaps he will give you a glass of this rare old wine. It is a century and a half old, and said to be worth three dollars a glass, like rebel American whisky towards the close of the war.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS IN THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.—A letter in a New York Exchange, dated at Vienna, says:

> "Vienna is placarded with appeals for lint and bandages, and for offers to take sick and wounded soldiers into private houses. Already we see ambulances coming from the railway station filled with sick soldiers, who have been sent here from the Northern camp. The sanitary service in the Austrian army is now most thoroughly organized, as follows: Each brigade of seven battalions has connected with it a sanitary detachment, composed of an officer, seven corporals, and eighty men, charged with conveying the wounded to the rear. The provisional ambulances, in which the first immediate treatment is given to the wounded, are situated at from a thousand to fifteen hundred feet in the rear of their respective corps. A guide of seventeen men and four stretchers are also placed at the special disposal of the surgeons of the brigade. Each army corps contains a sanitary company of two hundred and six men, with thirty-seven wagons, in which from a hundred and fifty to two hundred wounded can be transported.
>
> The army hospitals are placed at about a mile in the rear of the line of battle of their respective corps and are furnished with all the proper medicaments, pharmacies, laboratories, kitchens, &c. Each *corps d'armee* has connected with it a reserve sanitary company, with two wagons containing surgical instruments, medicines, &c. These reserve companies are put in communication with the field of battle, the hospital, &c., by a horse service.

NEW USE FOR CAVALRY IN EUROPEAN ARMIES.—The New York *Herald* says: The late rebellion in this country was a revolution affecting not only the political and social status of the nation, but is developing singularly important innovations in science and art, particularly in the military art. We organized mounted companies of infantry, which, accompanied by horse artillery, raided through every part of the country.

It appears by the late news from Europe that this lesson has not been lost upon at least one of the European powers. Prussia, it will be remembered, was wise enough to detail and instruct large numbers of the officers of her army to come to this country and observe our mode of fighting, and they fought on both sides during our late struggle. What they witnessed was remembered and has been promptly acted upon. The Prussian cavalry, one of the best in Europe, has learned a lesson from us; and the whole Prussian system of organization, as far as this arm of their service is concerned, is to be changed.

Under the new organization only one cavalry regiment is allowed to a corps, to be used just as we used them, as videttes and body-guards; while the remainder is to be organized, with a heavy force of horse artillery, into a large independent army, to move, independently of the infantry, upon unguarded points and lines of communication, and to lay waste and destroy the enemy's country. Such a force turned loose in the thickly settled agricultural districts of Europe would be formidable indeed; and a successful raid would materially affect the issue of a campaign.

SLEEP AND DEATH.—As men begin to be about fifty years old, especially of sedentary habits, the feeling on rising in the morning is as if they had not gotten enough of sleep, not as much as they used to have, and as if they would like to have more but cannot get it. They look upon a healthy child sleeping soundly with feelings of envy. But it is curious to observe that there is a bliss to all in the act of going to sleep, a bliss we become cognizant of only when we happen to be aroused just as we are falling into strong sleep; and there are strong physiological reasons to suppose that this state is a counterpart of the great event that comes to all, the act of dying. In fact, those who have, in rare cases been brought back to life when on its extremiest verge, and in several cases as to those who have been recovering from drowning and other modes of strangulation, or simple smotherings, the expressions have been on returning to consciousness, "How delicious!" "Why did you not let me go." An eminent man, thus brought back, represented that the last remembered sensations of which he was conscious were as if he were listening to the most ravishing strains of music. Let us all, then, cherish the thought our approach to the sleep of the grave is the strict counterpart of the approach of sleep.

KENTUCKY.—The *National Intelligencer* says: "Anticipating the triumphant election of Gen. Hobson, who has recently been selected, with great unanimity, by the Union men of Kentucky, as their candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, certain Radical organs are claiming him to belong to the Radical faction. We have reason to know that Gen. Hobson is an out-and-out, thorough-going, and undisguised supporter of the President and the President's policy."

LONDON ALE AND PORTER.

LONDON ALE AND PORTER,
LONDON ALE AND PORTER,
LONDON ALE AND PORTER,

From the celebrated breweries of BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO., and BASS & CO. To weakly females and invalids the above articles are the best of tonics. We also have on hand a very fine stock of pure Old Liquors, for medicinal use, such as Cognac Brandy, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Catawba, Champagne, Claret and Blackberry Wines. Also, pure Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Blackberry Brandy &c., all of which have been selected with great care for the special wants of invalids, and the public can depend upon every article that comes from our house as being perfectly pure and the best grade in the market.

M'CLARRAN & M'KENNAN, Druggists,
je5 85 Market st., cor. Diamond, near Fifth st.

HEAR WHAT THE
REV. ISAAC AIKEN SAYS IN RELATION
TO THE
Greatest Dyspepsia Medicine
OF THE AGE.
"COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE."

[From the Presbyterian Banner.]

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street, Pittsburgh:—I take great pleasure in stating that, after having suffered from Dyspepsia for about fifteen years, at some periods much more than others, I have been entirely cured by the use of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE. My friends know that of late years my case was an extreme one. I had great suffering from eating any kind of food, and on an average would vomit about one-third of my meals, in a sour, undigested mass. When the severe attacks would come, I would lose all strength, and be utterly helpless. Some of these attacks would be so severe, that for days together I could not retain anything on my stomach save a little dry toast and tea. For years I knew not what it was to pass five consecutive hours without intense pain. From the time I took the first dose of this medicine, I ceased vomiting, gradually all soreness passed away, and flesh and strength returned; and ever since I have been able to eat *any* kind of food set upon the table.

Six months have now passed without symptoms of the return of the disease. The case was considered by all, even physicians, so marvelous, that for a time it was feared it might be fictitious; but I am now so well convinced that I have been not merely relieved, but permanently cured, that I can conscientiously recommend Coe's Dyspepsia Cure to all the victims of Dyspepsia. ISAAC AIKEN,
Late pastor of Beaver Street Methodist Church,
ALLEGHENY, Feb. 26, 1866. Allegheny, Pa.

The Sole Agent for COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE, in Pittsburgh, is JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market Street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

Price: One Dollar per Bottle. Six Bottles for Five Dollars. Sent by Express anywhere.
mh22-3taw3m

WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES.

We would advise a man to forego a thresher and thresh wheat with a flail rather than to see a wife wear her health, vigor and life away in the everlasting "stitch, stitch, stitch," when a Sewing Machine can be obtained. The WHEELER & WILSON is an invaluable aid in every household. We have had several different kinds on trial, and after six years' service the WHEELER & WILSON has taken the precedence as the best where all kinds of sewing are to be done in a family.—American Agriculturist.

These Machines have MORE IMPROVEMENTS, MAKE LESS NOISE, are MUCH MORE SPEEDY and SIMPLE in operation than any Machine in the market.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,
je28 NO. 27 FIFTH STREET,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH, July 11, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY,
have this day declared a Dividend, No. 25, of FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on MONDAY, the 16th inst.
jy12 E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, June 25, 1866.
DIVIDEND NO. 10.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared the regular dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the capital stock for the quarter ending June 30, payable, free of United States tax, on and after July 18th next.
The semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., due October 1, on the third mortgage bonds is also ordered paid, less United States tax, in anticipation at the same time.
Shareholders and bondholders registered at New York will receive their dividends at the Banking House of WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., and those registered at Pittsburgh of the Treasurer in that city.
The transfer books will close June 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., and will re-open July 19, thereafter.
By order of the Board, F. M. HUTCHINSON,
jy12-s Secretary.

TO LET—
ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS,
Without board, to single gentlemen. Inquire at
No. 305 FEDERAL STREET,
jy12-s Allegheny.

FOR SALE—A Two Story Frame Dwelling in Birmingham, on Center Street, between Carson and Washington streets, containing 4 Rooms and finished attic. Possession given immediately.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street, or
E. C. KEYS,
jy12 Room No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

COAL MINE FOR SALE.—The IRON CITY COAL COMPANY offers for sale, on liberal terms, their coal mine, with 80 acres of timbered land, good buildings and mining facilities, on Ohio River, near Yellow Creek, with good prospects for oil. The mine has been successfully worked for the last eight years, and has proven to be of the greatest productiveness. Apply to PETER HABERMAN, or DARMAS LUTZ, Pittsburgh; F. HERWIG, Wellsville, or J. MUELLER, 10 Atwater Block, Cleveland.
jy12-rm

PROPOSALS—Will be received by the undersigned, for the filling up of the Four Mile Run Trestle Work on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, until 20th inst., noon.
SIGISMUND LOW,
jy12-s Principal Assistant Engineer.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.— SEALED PROPOSALS for the erection of the Dome and Towers of St. Paul's Cathedral, on Grant street, up to the 21st.
The building of the Dome and Towers will form each a separate contract. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office. It is further stipulated that each contract be completed within a certain limited time. C. BARTBERGER, Architect.
jy12-s

MALT VINEGAR
FOR SALE.
A. BALLOU,
jy12-y 170 Second St., Pittsburgh.

OFFICE COLLECTOR OF INT'L REVENUE, TWENTY SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT, PA., PITTSBURGH, July 10, 1866.
THE ANNUAL LIST OF LICENSES and Taxes on Incomes, Carriages, Watches, Pianos, Silver Plate, &c., is now in this office, and after this date payment will be received therein, for the City of Pittsburgh, borough of Lawrenceville, and Pitt township.
Licenses must be taken out before the 31st instant; after that date 10 per cent. penalty will be added.
Taxes on Incomes, Carriages, Watches, &c., must be paid before the 20th of August; after that date the penalty will be added.
Deputy Collectors W. E. HARRISON and JOHN A. SARGEANT will be ready to receive after the 15th inst., for that portion of the District not included in the above limits, and will put notices through the different boroughs and townships of the times and places when and where they will be ready to receive taxes.
jy12-vd-rw WM. LITTLE, Collector.

NEW PUBLICATIONS
FOR SALE BY
KAY & CO.,
55 WOOD STREET.

Napoleon's Life of Cæsar, Vol. II	Price	$3 50
Swinton's Army of the Potomac	"	4 00
Army Life on the Border, by Col. Marcy, with illustrations	"	3 00
Albert Nyanzi, The Basin of the Nile. By S. W. Baker. Illustrated	"	6 50
The Apostles. By Renan	"	1 75
Pictures of Country Life. By Alice Carey	"	2 00
Armadale. By Wilkie Collins. Cloth	"	2 00
In paper	"	1 60
Read's Poetical Works. 3 Vols. new ed.	"	5 00
Ecce Homo. Fresh supply	"	1 50

jy12R

IMMENSE STOCK.
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
BOOTS, SHOES,
Gaiters and Balmorals,
AT
M'CLINTOCK'S
GREAT SHOE EMPORIUM,
92 FEDERAL STREET,
jy12 ALLEGHENY CITY.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
167 Smithfield st.
MANUFACTURERS OF
LEAD AND BLOCK TIN PIPE
AND
SHEET LEAD,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
IRON PIPE,
Rubber Hose, Hose Pipes and Screws,
Oil Globes, Steam Gauges and Whistles,
Globe Valves Safety Valves,
Enameled Iron Ware,
Iron and Copper Sinks and Bath Tubs,
Brass and Lift and Force Pumps,
And all kinds of
Brass and Iron Goods
Used by Plumbers, Machinists, Coppersmiths, Oil Refiners, Railroads, &c. Mail orders promptly filled.
jy12

$25 REWARD.—Lost on the Steamer FAYETTE, Monongahela River, on the night of June 30th, 1866, a PATENT LEATHER CARPET SACK, containing Clothing, Books and Papers. The above reward will be paid for the return of the above to the subscriber at Monongahela City, or to the Brownsville Wharf Boat, (Old Line,) Pittsburgh, Pa. [jy7-2w] A. INSKEEP.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of DITHRIDGE & SON, for the manufacture of DITHRIDGE'S PATENT OVAL AND ROYAL XX FLINT GLASS LAMP CHIMNEYS. All debts due to and by E. D. Dithridge will be paid to and by Dithridge & Son.
EDW'D DITHRIDGE,
jy9-1m E. D. DITHRIDGE.

FOR SALE—
THE TOW BOAT JOE FLEMING,
Formerly of Pittsburgh, now lying at St. Louis, Mo., in good repair, with her fleet of barges will be sold at a bargain. Address,
H. A. STEPHENS,
jy7-2w Nashville, Tenn.

FOR SALE—
SIX HUNDRED ACRES COAL,
Near Noblestown, on Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
jy4 No. 102 Fourth street.

STOCK SALE
AT McILWAINE'S Stock Room.
ELEGANT SUBURBAN HOME,
AND ORNAMENTAL GROUNDS,
—AT—
Shady Side Station, on Penn'a Railroad.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, July 19th, at 3½ o'clock, will be sold on the premises in Liberty township, the elegant suburban residence of Joseph Pennock, Esq., fronting on the Seventh street road, and on Pennsylvania Railroad, immediately opposite Shady Side station; the grounds containing six acres more or less, and possessed of great natural beauty, tastefully laid out in slopes and graveled walks, and grown with native oaks, hickories, and other forest shade trees. The grounds are also planted in Ornamental Shrubbery, Grapevines, Gooseberry, Currants, &c., with Kitchen Garden under good cultivation. Also a thriving young Orchard; in great variety of Pears, Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Quinces, &c. In addition to a well of good water, is a fine spring, never dry. This site for loveliness has never been carefully improved of any in the beautiful East Liberty valley; commanding facility of access in few minutes by various roads to the city.

The mansion is an ORNAMENTAL TWO-STORY BRICK, with half story or finished Attic, and surmounted with Observatory; all built in the most elegant style of art, and the interior of rich and tasteful finish and design, complete and perfect in all the modern improvements; containing 17 spacious rooms and 2 pantries, wide halls and staircases, vestibules mosaic-laid in marble, oiled oak floors in dining room and kitchen; bells, marble mantles, inside Venitian Sash, &c., throughout; bath rooms supplied from cistern; Benton's steam heaters throughout the house; iron safe for silver plate, &c., built in wall; excellent dry cellars, with cemented floors, &c., &c.

The outbuildings comprise Ice House and Cooling Rooms, Stables and Gardener's dwelling, with cistern at stable, Wagon and Tool House, &c.

TERMS—Cash on delivery of Deed, or $25,000 can remain on mortgage if desired. Parties desiring, can view the premises on Tuesday and Wednesday previous to sale.
A. McILWAINE,
jy12s Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE
A FIRST CLASS TRADING BOAT,
Built expressly for trading on the river. The boat is 20 feet wide, by 102 in length, and finished complete in all its appointments. For further particulars apply to
D. M. & E. G. MINER,
on the boat, foot of Harrison street,
jy-NT Allegheny river.

COAL FLAT LOST—A COAL FLAT 80x14, nearly new, marked
WENONA NO. 10,
Is missing. Whoever will give information to enable us to recover the same IMMEDIATELY, will be suitably rewarded. HENRY H. COLLINS,
25 Wood street, or
jy-8 E. W. CRITTENDEN, Agent.

UNITED STATES COLLECTOR'S SALE—
By virtue of a warrant to me addressed by Wm. Little, Esq., Collector of Internal Revenue, 22d District, Pa., I will sell on the premises occupied by C. C. ATKINSON, on Penn street, Pitt township, opposite Toll Gate, Allegheny county, on FRIDAY, July 26th, at 10 o'clock, the following articles:
Lot Leaf Tobacco; 290 caddies Tobacco, more or less.
17 Tobacco Presses and Fixtures, complete.
Lot Cigars, in boxes. Frame Stable and contents. One Mare, one Spring Wagon, one sett Harness, Saddles, Bridles, &c. Also, a large variety of articles not enumerated. Distrained as the property of C. C. Atkinson, for the non-payment of duties on Tobacco, manufactured and sold or removed for consumption or sale, according to the provisions of the Excise Tax Law.
T. B. DAVITT, Deputy Collector.
T. A. M'CLELLAND Auctioneer. jy10-10t

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between S. S. Fowler and James O'Hara, under the firm of S. S. FOWLER & CO., in the Foundry and Mill Furnishing Business, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, S. S. Fowler assuming all liabilities, and is authorized to settle all debts due the late firm.
Pittsburgh, June 30, 1866.

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE interest of my late partner, James O'Hara, Esq., in the FOUNDRY AND MILL FURNISHING BUSINESS, I shall continue the same hereafter in my own name at the works, corner of Water and West streets, where I shall be pleased to receive a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed on the late firm. Having recently added to our former collection of machinery quite a number of new lathes, &c., I will be prepared to complete machinery in our line to better advantage than ever before, soliciting the attention of all persons in want of
Machinery for Mills, &c.,
Feeling assured I can give them entire satisfaction.
S. S. FOWLER.
jy10 1w

WHEAT—
10,000 BUSHELS PRIME
Minnesota Wheat,
To arrive, for sale by
D. WALLACE,
jy9 353 Liberty Street

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between William H. Steffe and John P. Kennedy, under the firm of STEFFE & KENNEDY, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, William H. Steffe assuming all liabilities, and is authorized to settle all debts due said firm.
W. H. STEFFE,
JULY 2, 1866—jy11-s JOHN P. KENNEDY.

SHOW CASE
FOR SALE.
One Superb GERMAN SILVER MOUNTED CASE, quite new. Inquire at
jy11-v No. 7 ST. CLAIR STREET.

7,000 EMPTY
FRUIT CANS
For sale cheap by the Gross or Dozen, by
WM. RHODES,
Wholesale Confectioner,
jy11 ss No. 23 Smithfield Street.

FRESH STRAWBERRIES.—100 Doz. 2lb. Cans
Fresh Strawberries
Put up this season, for sale by the Can, Dozen or Case by
LEWIS & McCLURE,
jy11 346 Liberty street.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—
Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of MARGARET IRWIN, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against, or being indebted to the estate will present them for settlement.
JOHN H. IRWIN,
CHARLES SCHWARM,
Executors.
Birmingham, June 14 1866. je15-6w1taw

OUR GRAND
GIFT CONCERT,
Advertised for July 4th will positively be given at
CITY HALL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MONDAY, JULY 30, 1866.
Commencing at 8 o'clock P. M.
FIRST CLASS MUSICAL TALENT ENGAGED.
GIFTS TO THE AMOUNT OF
$70,000
Will be Presented to the Ticket Holders, Including City Property, Greenbacks, Fine Farms, &c.
TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR EACH.
No blanks. A gift for every ticket holder.

LIST OF GIFTS:

1 Fine Three Story Brick Residence, corner Canal and Chestnut streets, Allegheny	$14,000
1 Brick Residence, No. 17 Grant street, Pittsburgh	6,500
1 Brick Store House, No. 17 Anderson street, Allegheny	5,000
5 Fine Building Lots in Center of East Liberty, near P. R. R. Station	2,800
5 City Lots, Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 Ridge St., Pittsburgh	2,500
1 gift in Greenbacks	$1,000
1 gift in Greenbacks	500
1 gift in Greenbacks	250
1 gift in Greenbacks	125
1 gift in Greenbacks	75
1 gift in Greenbacks	50
100 gifts in Greenbacks, $10 each	1,000
200 gifts in Greenbacks, $5 each	1,000
400 gifts in Greenbacks, $2 50 each	1,000
2,000 gifts of good, Interesting Books	2,000
1 Grand Square Piano	800
1 Fine Horse and Top Buggy	700
10 gifts of Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines	1,000
10 gifts of excellent Melodeons	1,000
9 gifts ONLY in Jewelry, Viz: 3 Diamond Rings, 2 Diamond Pins, 4 fine Gold Watches	2,000
11 gifts of Western Farms, to-wit:	

Nine in Missouri,
LOCATED AS FOLLOWS:
Four in Shannon county, One of 251 Acres, and Three of 160 Acres each; Two in Texas county, each 160 Acres. One in Ripley county of 160 Acres, and Two in Oregon county, each 160 Acres. Also, Two Farms in Marathon county, Wisconsin, 160 and 80 Acres respectively. All prime Farming Land in good settlements.

Also, 40 Interests (1 32 each) in Oil Wells, located on the famous Pithole Creek, Venango county, Pa., including three flowing wells.

And other productive wells in that wonderful region. These interests will be presented as FORTY GIFTS valued at from $300 to $2,660 each. Not one of them in an unproductive well, but in wells flowing, pumping, or yet to be tested, close to producing wells, all under contract for completion, free of further expense. Maps showing the location of said wells, &c., on hand.

Persons wishing to examine deeds, or certain articles of the above property can be accommodated at our office, where all the particulars may be obtained. Warrantee Deeds given for all the above Real Estate.

A CORRECT LIST, INCLUDING THE TICKET HOLDERS' NAMES, ADDRESSES, AND THEIR TICKET NUMBERS IS KEPT AT OUR OFFICE, SO THAT ALL MAY RECEIVE JUSTICE, WHETHER THEY ATTEND THE CONCERT OR NOT. Our smallest gifts are photographs of distinguished persons.

The drawing will take place after the concert, four nights in succession. A committee will be appointed by the Ticket Holders alone to superintend the same, and see that the Gifts are distributed impartially, and the result published immediately. Greenbacks, Deeds, &c., forwarded by express.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY Town and Village, within 500 miles of Pittsburgh, to whom liberal inducements are offered.

CLUB RATES:

5 Tickets to one address	$4 50
10 Tickets to one address	9 00
50 Tickets to one address	43 50
100 Tickets to one address	85 00

Tickets selling fast. Get up your clubs and send on your orders with the name and address in full, of each subscriber.

Number of tickets issued, increased to 70,000. Price $1 each. They are for sale at our office,
NO. 70 FIFTH ST.,
2d Floor, Chronicle Building, Pittsburgh
And at the principal Hotels, Book, Music and Drug Stores of this city and Allegheny.

Sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage. Send for circulars.

Money may be sent us at our risk, either by draft, postoffice order, express or registered letters.

We have excellent references, with which our agents are furnished.

N. B.—Although our tickets issued for the 4th inst., were nearly all sold, yet it became absolutely necessary to defer our Concert a few days, to allow our ticket agents time to correct their reports. We must positively have the Name, Postoffice address, and Number of each person's ticket, or we can't do justice to our ticket holders, ourselves or our references.

Of course, tickets issued for the 4th inst, are good for the 30th, and have an equal interest in all the gifts.

Agents must be careful to forward reports so as to reach us 29th inst., as our concert will certainly take place on the 30th without fail.

No extra charge for admission.

It will be seen that we have added some very valuable city property to our list, at a moderate price.

All communications should be addressed to
M'DONALD, THOMSON & CO.,
jy7td Box No. 506, Pittsburgh, Pa.

IMPERIAL VINEGAR.
BOLLMAN'S
Imperial French Vinegar,
Manufactured by E. & M. BOLLMAN, Bremen, Germany.
For sale by the well known firms of
MILLER & RICKETSON,
JOHN RENSHAW,
JOSEPH FLEMING,
COOL & CLANCY,
(Central Drug Store, Allegheny.)
This excellent VINEGAR, from its concentrated quality and pure ingredients, is without a rival in the world, and as well adapted to preserving and medical purposes as to ordinary family use.
Once known it must supplant all other Vinegars. Sole Depot in the U. S. with
BOLLMAN, BECK & CO.,
my28-6m2taw No. 53 S. Gay st., Baltimore, Md.

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged **ten cents per line.** *No advertisement will be inserted for less than* **fifty cents.**

WANTED—SITUATION.

SITUATION WANTED—As Salesman in a Hardware store or some other active business by a young man that can speak German and come well recommended. Address "H. B.," Commercial Office, Pittsburgh. jy12-v

WANTED—TO EMPLOY.

WANTED—A SHIPPING CLERK In a Wholesale House. A Young Man who can write a plain hand and is willing to work, can have a situation. Address, for three days, "T. H. A." Lock Box 3, Postoffice. jy12-v

WANTED—A Practical Oil Refiner to go to Baltimore, to take charge of a large Coal Oil Factory. Must be well recommended. Address Postoffice box 649, Baltimore. jy12-N-eod

WANTED—BOARD.

BOARD WANTED for a young Mechanic and Wife where there are few or no other boarders. Address, stating terms, "G. M. B." Commercial Office. jy11 R

WANTED—TO LET.

TO LET.—Until October 1st, 1866, a Furnished Dwelling House, in Allegheny City, containing Six rooms and finished attic. Apply, for terms, &c., to No. 116 WATER STREE, Pittsburgh. jy9-tf

WANTED—SALESMAN.

WANTED—A Salesman to Sell Andrews' Double Cylinder, no Chimney Gas Generating Lamp, with right to use it. A rare chance to make money. Call on J. C. TILTON, Pennsylvania Insurance Office, 31 Fifth street. jy10-s

WANTED—SALESMAN WANTED in a first class wholesale Clothing House in Philadelphia, one who can influence a good Western Pennsylvania and Ohio trade. A large stock constantly kept on hand by the house, and to a person of influence and experience a liberal chance will be given. Address, with reference, to "H," care box 829, Philadelphia Postoffice. je30 10t

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—By Two Single Gentlemen where there are no other boarders, a suite of rooms consisting of two bed rooms, bath room and parlor, furnished or unfurnished, in a pleasant location, in Pittsburgh or Allegheny, with or without board. Address particulars, "J. B. G.," Box 298, Pittsburgh. jy11-s

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED. With or without Board. Address HALIFAX, Commercial office. jy3 dtf

WANTED—TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—A small improved property, on or near the Allegheny Valley Railroad, say ten to twelve miles from the city. Address X. Y. Z., Commercial office. ap12-tf

PERSONAL.

WANTED—Information of the whereabouts of JOHN MILES, who left the house of a relative in Sligo, near Pittsburgh, about the last of November, and has not since been heard of by his family. It is feared that he may have been drowned. He was near fifty years old, quite bald on the top of the head, remaining hair light; sandy beard; height about five feet, seven inches stoutly built; had on when last seen a soft wool hat, dark cloth pants, dark sack coat, woolen socks, coarse pegged shoes, and a gray woven flannel shirt, stitched round the neck with red yarn. Address Mrs. REBECCA MILES, box 689, Oil City, Pa., or Mrs. RACHEL FULLERTON, 198 Spring alley, Pittsburgh. my24 tf

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY FOR 1866–7.

JOHN W. RIDDELL, Chairman	Lawrenceville
CAPT. W. N. ERWIN	Temperanceville.
GEO. F. GILMORE	Pittsburgh.
GEN. A. L. PEARSON	Lawrenceville.
WM. M. WILLS	Pittsburgh.
COL. T. M. BAYNE	Ross Township.
A. M. WATSON	Sewickley.
DANIEL O'NEILL	Pittsburgh.
STEPHEN H. GEYER	Allegheny.
COL. J. B. COPELAND	Elizabeth.
C. C. TAYLOR	McKeesport.
JAS. G. MURRAY	Upper St. Clair Township.
GEN. S. B. M. YOUNG	Robinson Township.
JOHN McKELVY	Wilkins Township.
GEO. WILSON	Pittsburgh.
JONATHAN NEELY	Mount Washington.
JAS. DICKSON	Neville Township.
J. H. GROSS	Liberty Township.
MELCHER VERNER	Baldwin Township.
WM. P. MILLER	Collins Township.
JOS. A. BUTLER	Pittsburgh.
WM. M. HERSH	Pittsburgh.
COL. J. BALENTINE	Temperanceville.
JOHN A. MYLER	Allegheny.
CHAS. MARKMEN	Birmingham.
JOHN H. HARE	Pittsburgh.
JOSEPH FRENCH	Pittsburgh.
CAPT. JOHN H. STEWART	Collins Township.
W. S. PURVIANCE	Allegheny.
CAPT. JOHN GILFILLAN	Upper St. Clair Twp.
WM. MITLENZUY	Birmingham.

JOHN W. RIDDELL, Chairman.
A. L. PEARSON, T. M. BAYNE, } Secretaries. jy9-tf

CONGRESS—22D DISTRICT.
HON. J. K. MOORHEAD,
Having placed himself at the disposal of his friends, in response to their call made on him, his name is now presented by them as a candidate for nomination for Congress, for the Twenty-second District, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. ap6-td

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 5, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT on the capital stock (free from Government Tax) out of the profits of the last six months. [jy9-6t] JOS. H. HILL, Cashier.

MERCHANTS AND MANUF'RS NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, July 3, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTors of this Bank have declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith, free of United States Government tax.
jy4-2w JOHN SCOTT, Jr. Cashier.

NOTICES

SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS Will meet THURSDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Firemen's Association, City Buildings, to arrange for the funeral of Col. SAM'L W. BLACK.
J. B. SWEITZER,
jy11 R Late Colonel.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAS CO., July 9, 1866.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE PITTSBURGH GAS CO. have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the capital stock of the Company out of the profits of the six months, ending 30th of June last, payable forthwith to stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the office of the Company.
jy-r JAS. M. CHRISTY, Treas.

CITIZEN'S NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 5, 1866.
THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY has authorized the Board of Directors of this Bank to increase the capital stock to the sum of One Million of Dollars ($1,000,000) by the issue of Five Thousand (5,000) additional shares of Stock, amounting to Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($250,000). Application for Stock will be received until further notice.
By order of the Board, J. E. BRADY, Jr.
jy6-1w Cashier.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 2, 1866.
BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS, notice is hereby given that the additional stock authorized, shall until further notice be assigned to subscribers at the rate of Sixty-six dollars for each share.
jy3-2wd&w H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

NOTICE—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Little Saw Mill Run Railroad Company will be held at their office, in the borough of Temperenceville, on JULY 26th, 1866, between 1 and 4 P. M., for the purpose of electing a President and six Directors for the ensuing year.
je26-1m WM MARSHALL, President.

NOTICE—
I have admitted ALBERT T. CANFIELD as a partner in my business, to date from July 2d, 1866. The style of the firm will be J. B. CANFIELD & SON. J. B. CANFIELD.
Pittsburgh, July 9th, 1866. jy11

NOTICE.

THE REMAINING PART of the large property for sale laid out in Boyd & Allen's plan of lots, will be sold in lots or by the acre. Splendid for gardening purposes or for city residence. Apply to WM. S. BOYD, office of KIRKPATRICK & MELLON, corner of Diamond and Grant streets, or to RICHARD ALLEN, on the property at Lower St. Clair Hotel. my15-3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.— Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of GEO. B. JONES, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate will present them for settlement, and all persons knowing themselves indebted will make settlement with OLIVER B. JONES, Adm'r,
No. 7, Sill's Building, Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.
je30-tf

TO RELATIVES OF DECEASED SOLDIERS. Expenses heretofore incurred, in bringing home for burial the remains of Pennsylvania Soldiers, will be repaid wholly or in part, according to circumstances. Transportation will be obtained for persons desirous of recovering the remains of soldiers, buried in any of the battlefields or Government Cemeteries, if the exact locality of the grave is known.
Apply to JOHN J. YOUNG, Attorney, &c.,
No. 3 Hancock street,
je23-1m Or P. O. Box 766, Pittsburgh, Pa.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I Have this day associated with me in the Petroleum Export and Commission Business, Mr. PETER SCHMID. The business will be continued under the name and style of HONEGGER & CO. Office No. 194 Liberty Street. R. HONEGGER.
Pittsburgh, July 3d, 1866. jy4-8t

NOTICE.
AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATOR.
The attention of Manufacturers and others using steam boilers is directed to this practical and reliable apparatus, for removing and preventing the troublesome, expensive and calcareous formation known as scale.
Special attention given to correspondents.
For information apply to
CURTIS S. HAVEN,
Corner Wood and Third streets,
jy11 P. O. Address, Box 134.

WM. MILLER, Phil'a.......C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsburgh
Miller & Ricketson,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
And Importers of
Brandies, Wines and Segars,
Nos. 221 and 223 Corner Liberty and Irwin Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., constantly on hand.
jy11

WE, THE SUBSCRIBERS, have this day entered into a limited partnership, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Assembly, passed the 1st day of March, 1836. The partnership to be conducted under the name of
MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,
In the City of Pittsburgh, and for the purpose of manufacturing and selling STEEL and its products.
The general partners are REUBEN MILLER and CHAS. PARKIN, of the City of Pittsburgh, and GEORGE W. BARR, of the Borough of Lawrenceville. The special partners are SAMUEL M KIER and SAMUEL DUFF, of the Borough of Lawrenceville.
Each of the special partners have contributed Twelve Thousand Five Hundred Dollars in cash.
The said partnership to commence on the FIRST DAY of JANUARY, 1866, and to terminate on the THIRTY-FIRST DAY of DECEMBER, 1875.
REUBEN MILLER,
GEO. W. BARR,
CHAS. PARKIN,
General Partners.
SAMUEL M. KIER,
SAMUEL DUFF,
je18 6w Special Partners.

CHANDELIERS,
WASH STANDS,
BATH TUBS,
PUMPS,
HYDRANTS, &c.
BRADSHAW & ANDERSON,
No. 70 West Side of Diamond,
je15 ALLEGHENY CITY.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED— To sell the new NATIONAL PICTURE OF GRANT AND HIS GENERALS, (27 full length portraits,) size 24x32. This is a first rate opportunity for Canvassing Agents and discharged soldiers. Sold by subscription only $3 00 per copy. Good inducements to Agents. Address with stamp, THOMAS KELLY, 264, 3d avenue, N. Y. Also several other patriotic and religious pictures.
N. B.—Subscribers for the above picture, will please address as above. jy12-s

WANTED.—Enterprising Young Men desiring pleasant, lucrative business, paying 200 per cent. on investment of $560 and a few weeks' time can hear particulars of the business by inquiring between 9 and 11 A. M., at 43 Fifth street, 2d floor, next door to Insurance office, or by addressing Box A. B. Commercial Office. jy11-r

WANTED—A FEW GOOD MEN to sell by sample Matthews's SUBMERGED PUMP, with right to use it, or cisterns and wells. It will throw thirty gallons per minute, fifty feet high, just what everybody will buy. Wanted also, one man to buy Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri. Call at "FARMERS' FRIEND," 182 Penn street. jy11-N

WANTED—AGENTS—Male and Female.—Now in press, and will be ready soon, "THE LOST CAUSE," a new Southern History of the War, by E. A. Pollard, of Virginia. Sold only by subscription. The only standard and official Southern History published. Exclusive territory and a large commission paid. Send stamp for terms. Address, A. L. TALCOTT, 269 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. jy11-s

WANTED—AGENTS—Wanted in every town and neighborhood, for "the Great Labor Saver," a new article in great demand, worth $20 to any family. Secured by patent, and very saleable. Agents, male and female, are making $5 to $10 per day with a capital of $5 to $10. Any person having a little spare time will find it pleasant and profitable. Send two stamps for circulars and return postage. Address R. WAYVELL, Box 4,781, Chicago, Illinois. ap14-3m

WANTED—TO SELL.

WANTED—To sell a farm of 190 acres, on Green river, (always navigable) in Kentucky. Oil has been pumped for four years in the immediate neighborhood. Regular communication by steamboat, with Evansville, on the Ohio River. Address H., Commercial office, Pittsburgh. my23-tf

WANTED—SALESMEN.
Experienced business men preferred. Yet a few can find employment who have not had experience as Salesmen, if worthy and well qualified to engage in first class business. Apply in person or address
W. D. BAKER,
98 Grant street,
ap11-3m [over McMaster, Gazzam & Co's law office.

FOR SALE.

TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.
FOR SALE,
A DOUBLE CYLINDER TAYLOR PRESS. Size of bed 31 by 46 inches. For terms, &c., address
ap27-tf THE COMMERCIAL.

DRUG STORE
FOR SALE.
A Retail and Prescription DRUG STORE is offered for sale, doing a paying business, on fair terms. For particulars address 'A.B.,' Commercial office. jy6-2w

TOBACCO STORE
FOR SALE.
One of the best locations for business on Fifth street. Will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to
ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
je20 cor. Smithfield and Water streets.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Cresson Springs.
On the Summit of the Allegheny Mountain.
Is now open for the reception of guests. Since last season additional buildings have been completed and furnished, adding greatly to our facilities for accommodation. The grounds have been much very improved. A band has been engaged for the season. Fine livery is in attendance. Excursion tickets are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad, good until October 1st. All through trains stop. Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by addressing
GEO. W. MULLIN,
jy9-1meod Cresson Springs, Pennsylvania.

HERDIC HOUSE.—SUMMER ACCOMMODATIONS.—This House, entire new, built and superbly furnished at great cost, situate in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, immediately on the line of the different railways, is now open, and special accommodations are offered to persons from distant parts of the country seeking a desirable place to spend their summer months. The House is beautifully located in a grove of forest trees and in a proverbially healthful region. For terms apply to
G. HOPPES, Proprietor
jy2-1m. Williamsport, Pa.

LORETTO SPRINGS,
CAMBRIA, PA.
OPEN JUNE 26. Situated on the top of the Allegheny Mountains; is unsurpassed for health and fine scenery, being only four miles from Cresson Station, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Coaches will be in readiness to convey visitors from the Station to the Springs. For particulars address, at the Springs, F. A. GIBBONS Jr., Proprietor.
je20-1meod

FIERY SERPENTS,
OR THE EGGS OF PHAROH'S SERPENTS.
A new and curious chemical toy. For sale by Chas. H. Super, Druggist, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., sole agent for Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette, Allegheny, Greene, Beaver and Venango counties. Also, for sale by McClarran & McKennan. del8

FOR SALE—
106 ACRES COAL,
Situated one mile west of Bulger station, on Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street, or
E. C. KEYS,
jy3 No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

FOR SALE—
Two hundred acres Coal and surface, situate about thirty rods east of Bulger station, on Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. The railroad runs directly through the property. 150 acres of the surface is under cultivation, the remaining 50 acres in good white oak timber.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street, or
E. C. KEYS,
jy3 No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way,

GEO. W. HAHN.......................GEO. D. RIDDLE.
HAHN & RIDDLE,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 20 Diamond, Allegheny.
Goods delivered free of charge may16 3m

ALEXANDER PATTERSON,
Manchester Lumber Yard.
Flooring, Shelving, Shingles, and all descriptions of Yard and Mill Lumber,
Cor. Preble and Chestnut streets,
my2 3m MANCHESTER.

HARVEST TOOLS,
GRASS SCYTHES, CRADLING SCYTHES,
SNATHS, HAY RAKES,
SICKLES and SCYTHE STONES,
and SHARPENERS.
JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,
cor. Second and Wood sts.,
Agents for FAIRBANK'S SCALES
je16 d&w

WHEAT
A CARGO OF CHOICE
Minnesota Club Wheat,
Now on the way via Cleveland. Also, daily receipts by rail. For sale by
D. WALLACE,
fe15 353 Liberty street.

JAMES LIPPINCOTT,
PORK PACKER,
Dealer in Sugar-cured Hams, Bacon, Barrel Pork, Dried Beef, Lard, Lard Oil, Grease, Tallow, &c., &c. Would respectfully solicit a share of the trade.
NO. 23 SEVENTH STREET,
my1-3m PITTSBURGH.

D. L. PATTERSON & CO.,
MANCHESTER SAW MILLS,
Between Beaver street and Ohio River,
MANCHESTER, PA.
Orders for all kinds of Lumber for building, Boat Siding, Deck Plank, Lath, Palings, &c. my2-3m

PARLOR PAPERS.—A NEW LOT OF
STAMPED GOLD PAPER
For Parlors, new and beautiful designs, now receiving at JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.,
my19 No. 107 Market street, near Fifth.

SHAW & JUSTICES'
Patent Dead Stroke Power Hammer.
The undersigned having become sole assignees and manufacturers in the State of Pennsylvania of the above hammer, are prepared to furnish them at short notice and on reasonable terms.
All communications from parties requiring hammers for use in Pennsylvania must be addressed to
MERRICK & SONS,
430 Washington avenue, Philadelphia.
Circulars containing full information will be forwarded on application je20-1m

THE AMERICAN PRINTER,
BY THOMAS MACKELLER.
Practical directions for managing all departments of a printing office. For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
je13 Cor. Wood and Third sts.

PERRY SHULTZ,
DEALER IN
HIDES, LEATHER AND WOOL,
NO. 41 WALNUT STREET,
Between Second and Third, near Barnums Hotel, opposite Cathedral,
mh5-6m ST. LOUIS, MO.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
WEDDING CARDS
and ENVELOPES,
For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
my23 cor. Wood and Third streets.

FOR RENT—
A FINE CITY RESIDENCE,
Located on one of the most desirable streets in the city, and newly painted and papered. Also, good stable and carriage house attached. It is desired to sell the Carpet and Blinds. Immediate possession given. Inquire at Nos. 112 and 114 Second street, Pittsburgh.
jy3-6t

TRIMMINGS
AT
EATON'S.
A Beautiful Line of
WHITE AND BLACK BEAD TRIMMINGS,
BEAD DROP BUTTONS,
GIMPURE LACE,
"IM" PIMPURE LACE,
GROTCHET BUTTONS, Etc.,
With a complete assortment of
LADIES' COTTON HOSIERY,
MISSES' COTTON HOSIERY,
BOYS' COTTON HOSIERY,
GENTS' COTTON HALF HOSE,
GENTS' LISLE THREAD HOSE,
Ladies' White Lisle Gloves,
Ladies' Buff Silk Gloves,
Square Lace Veils,
Black Spotted Net,
Real Lace and Edgings,
Ladies' Linen Colars and Cuffs.
With a complete stock of Embroideries and White Goods, Fancy Goods and Notions at Wholesale or Retail, at
F. H. EATON'S,
17 Fifth st.
jy7

The Daily Commercial

NEMESIS.

There's a funeral shadow lying
Athwart Europe far and wide;
Drifts and scuds of terror flying
Here and last on every side.
Over Germany they darken,
Over Italy they gloom;
Sea-girt England's hushed to hearken
For the trumpet of the doom.

What is it, this black terror?
Is it but the cloud of war,
By some pernicious error
Drawn near, from seeming far?
No, 'tis a deeper dark'ning
Than e'en war's cloud can spread;
And the voice for which we're hark'ning
Thrills with more than battle's dread.

There's a lustre as of lightning
Hid in the war cloud's breast;
There strikes an inward bright'ning
From an armed nation's crest.
There is music in war's voices—
Stern music though it be—
When down-trod Right rejoices
Might has risen to set her free.

But in this cloud no lifting
Of the heavy pall we trace;
Light breaketh through no rifting
Of this veil on Europe's face,
No exultation blendeth
With this low mourning moan
Of freedom as she bendeth
Her face aside to groan.

'Tis Nemesis—dark angel
That follows on ill deeds,
And writes her stern evangel
In the fate of crowns and creeds.
'Tis Nemesis that moldeth
This shadow dense and deep,
From the wings that she unfoldeth
With long and lingering sweep.

'Tis Nemesis that speaketh
In the thunder of these clouds—
'Tis Nemesis that wreaketh
Kings' wrongs on guiltless crowds,
'Tis Nemesis preparing
Bloody crop from evil seed—
'Tis Nemesis ne'er sparing,
Evil-doer or ill deed.

So England naught rejoices
In the view of godless fight;
Has no well-wishing voices
Where none are in the right;
Sees not Freedom's angel springing
From the blood that shall be shed,
Only Nemesis, slowly winging
O'er her due track strewn with dead!

[Punch.

THE WONDERS OF CALIFORNIA.

The Mariposa Big Trees—Their Number—Dimensions—"Prostrate Monarch"—Chamber in a Tree Trunk—Riding Through a Hollow Log on Horseback.

The Mariposa big trees are thirty miles from the Yosemite Valley. We visited them by diverging five miles from our homeward route to San Francisco. Six hundred of the mammoths are scattered among the noble plains of 1,280 acres. Many of the pines are two hundred feet high. Elsewhere they would be giants of the forest, but among the hoary giants they become children. Pigmies on the Alps may be pigmies still, but pyramids are not always pyramids in the vales.

The big trees have been considered red woods—a species of cedar abounding on this coast—but the botanists decide otherwise and name them Sequoias. They are the oldest and most stupendous vegetable products existing upon the globe. Already twenty groves have been discoverd in California. The Mariposa is the largest and finest, though the Calvaras, fifty miles to the northward, are better known.

On the Mariposa Sequoias, two hundred are more than twelve feet in diameter, fifty more than sixteen feet, and six more than thirty feet. The largest, called the Prostrate Monarch, now lying upon the ground, leafless and branchless, is believed to have fallen fully one hundred and fifty years ago. Fire has consumed much of the trunk, but enough remains to show that the bark on it must have been forty feet in thickness. Of course figures give little idea of such dimensions. Measure up forty feet on a house wall, then four hundred feet along the ground, and try to picture the diameter and hight of the Prostrate Monarch as it stood a thousand years ago.

The tops of the largest trees are broken off, leaving the average height about two hundred and fifty feet. We saw one with a branch—not a fork, but an honest lateral branch six feet in diameter, growing from the stem, eighty feet above the ground. Into a cavity burned into the side of another standing tree, fifteen of us rode together. Without crowding we all sat upon our horses in that black, novel chamber, though it occupies less than one-half the thickness of the trunk. Through a stem lying upon the ground, fire has bored through like an augur. Our entire cavalcade, including all the tall men, all the fat men, and all the ample skirts, rode through it from end to end like a railway through a tunnel. One enormous living trunk, which parts near the ground into the tall, symmetric, perfect stems, is christened the Faithful Couple. Mr. Clark assured us in a poetic gush quite unlooked for from a hermit and backwoodsman, that they were

"Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one."

The faithfulness of this forest Ingomar and Parthenia is like that of some human couples—neither can get away!

The largest standing tree is the Grizzly Giant. If it were cut off smooth fifty horses could asily stand, or sixteen couples dance upon the tump; if the trunk were hollowed to a shell it would hold more freight than a man-of-war or cean steamship two hundred and fifty feet ong! One of the Calaveras Sequoias was cut lown by boring with augurs and boring the paces between. The work employed five men 'or twenty-five days When fully cut off, the tree tubbornly continued to stand, only yielding at ast to the force of a wedge and battering ram.

The pine cones are cylindrical and some times learly two feet long. Those of big trees are ound, and not larger than apples. Seedlings rom them are growing in every country; they re numerous in English parks, where the nania prevails for coniferous trees; two hunired are planted in our great Central Park, and nany more in the nurseries of Western New ork. They are thrifty and vigorous; how arge they will become is an interesting probem.

There seems to be no convincing or even lausible theory of their origin—I should rather ay of their preservation, for they are children f a long ago climatic era. The age of giants ingers on the entire Pacific coast; stupendous edwoods are every where numerous, and on the ummit of the Sierras, almost a mile above sea-evel, grow sugar-pines ten and twelve feet in iameter. But these monster Sequoias are the orld's patriarchs.

Some botanists date their birth far back of arly human history; none estimate their ages t less than eighteen hundred years. Perchance eir youth saw the awkward thundering masadon canter over the hills, and the hundredet-long reptile of many legs and mouth like volcano crawl sluggishly through torrid wamps. They were living when the father of oets, old, blind, and vagabond, sang his imortal song; when the sage of Athens, "that ost Christian heathen," calmly drank the emlock; when the carpenter of Judea, from hose birth the whole civilized world now omputes its time, was despised and rejected y men.

The last Congress segregated the Mariposa rove, Yosemite Valley, for the general public omain, setting them apart as pleasure grounds r the people of the United States, their heirs nd assigns forever. In accordance with this t, Governor Low, present Executive of Calirnia, has appointed a commission for their anagement and protection, of which Frederk Low Olmstead is Chairman. His ripe ste and large experience guarantee that e work will be done faithfully and judiciously. This wise legislation secures to their proper ational uses incomparably the largest and andest park and the sublimest scenery in the orld. No other region of equal area can boast half the natural beauties and wonders as alifornia. Yosemite, Sierra, Shasta, Big Trees, eysers, and Lake Tahoe—brightest gem in her ountain coronet—are all worthy of note nong the finest curiosities of the universe.

ory of Wonderful Discoveries at Portland, Connecticut.

ossil Remains of Extinct Races of Men Found.

The Maine *Farmer* publishes a letter from muel Johnson, of Middletown, Connecticut, which an account is given of wonderful disveries alleged to have been made in the stone arries at Portland, Connecticut. The story eds confirmation: Here in Middletown and the opposite side of the Connecticut river in rtland is found the red sandstone. This rock tends, I think, from Amherst, Massachusetts, New Jersey. But this particular basin to ich I wish to call your attention, is about ht miles in width and about 5,000 feet in pth. On the west of this basin the trap rock s been lifted up through the sandstone, and the east there is a granite ridge, a part of the ite mountain range, which is thought also have come up through the red sandstone, ugh not at so late a date as the trap on the st. While the granite and the trap were ing, one or both, the sandstone was slowly king. I say slowly, for it was, I think, usands of years settling down to its present el.

On the east bank of the Connecticut are the rtland stone quarries which have been rked for 150 years. At present, in the three arries, about 1,000 men are at work, and 30 to vessels are employed in carrying the stone to great markets. These excavations which ve now reached a depth of 105 feet below the face of the water in the river, have revealed told wonders. The stone is said to be full of sil remains in its lowest depths. I call it a at charnel house, but this is too gloomy a m to apply to it. It is rather God's great *ok of Records*, which has been here carefully served and hermetically sealed up till within last few years. On the countless leaves of is book are found the records of past ages. ey tell us of the climate, of the seasons, and the storms; of the birds and animals; more wonderful still, they tell us the *men* of those ages, show us their plements and shadow forth something of ir customs. They also open to us their ves and show to us their modes of burial, men lying in one posture and the women another. These men all had three fingers a thumb, and four toes. The comparativemore recent of them were six to seven feet , but as we unfold the leaves farther and ceed far back in the cycles of time to the er depths of the rock, we come to a race of nts twelve feet high, with feet twenty-two hes in length. These men wore shoes and domestic animals of peculiar structure and at size. The only human instruments so discovered were made of stone. They had s and long knives made of slate, and ught probably from Vermont.

his sandstone basin is believed to be of the e geological age as the basin of Paris in nce, but the fossil remains are more numerthan those in the Paris basin, more wonful, and in a better state of preservation. w easy it is to see a thing after it is pointed to us! Just as it is easy to use and apply pler's laws after Kepler has discovered them. se quarries were worked more than 100 rs, and were used for sidewalks and builds before the fossils were discovered! Now practical eye can see them almost everyre.

he most indefatigable observer, and the most ustrious collector of these facts is Dr. Barof this place, who has spent almost a life e in collecting fragmentary evidence and mounting difficulties. He is said to have a markable knowledge of comparative anatomy to be in many respects, a very learned and arkable man, who has been far in advance is times. Many years since the fact of a Adamite race dawned upon him, and he anced it in conversation. Presently similar overies have been made in Europe, and ned men are beginning to admit the fact. asiz carries the existence of man on earth k 70,000 years. Dr. Barrett says man trod valley at least 90,000 years ago, but not our ; the present race is a new and distinct cren.

on-Combustible Gunpowder.—A foreign r says: There has been a striking experit made on the non-combustibility of gunder, mixed with a large proportion o dered glass. Some fifty barrels of prepared der were placed in a tower, which was set ire. They spluttered away like so much de Island coal. As the English are fully rmined to burn no powder, and as they s no guns that do not burst, and no ships an American Monitor could not sink as as she got them at fair range, this way of ing gunpowder will just suit their case, and Gale may just go on and make the whole k as free from danger at home as it is harmabroad.

new union stock yard and hotel is to be esished at Cincinnati. The company is now nized, and a good portion of the capital s subscribed for.

FOREIGN SCIENCE.

WEATHER FORECASTLE.

M. Leverrier's efforts to organize the system of forecasts in France so as to be enabled to warn mariners of a coming storm twenty-four hours beforehand, having been severely criticised by his opponents as leading to no practical result, the learned Director of the Observatory recently read a long communication to the Academy of Sciences on the subject:

Two systems, he observed, had been proposed: one consisting in announcing the approach of a tempest, the existence of which somewhere was ascertained; and the other imposing the duty of predicting the weather of a certain day from observations made at seven A. M. on the day before. Now as the Northern and Western coasts of France are often the first visited by a hurricane, the mere announcement of an existing storm would be of little avail to this country, and it was therefore absolutely necessary that the second system should have a fair trial. In our climate and weather is almost always accompanied with a barometrical depression, the center of which, after crossing the Atlantic, lands, so to say, in Europe. The existence of this depression is ascertainable long before its arrival here; but the direction it will follow remains a mystery. Will it settle on the French coast or on the English one, or will it go further North? This is what should be known in order to obtain a sure forecast of the weather twenty-four hours hence. What then is the meteorologist to do? Shall he predict bad weather, or would it be wiser to foretell fine weather in the hope that the storm will die away? Neither of these two courses would be safe; all he can do is to transmit his doubts by telegraph as they are, a course of no practical utility whatever. Hence the only way is to establish an evening telegraphic service, allowing a sufficient time to examine the dispatches arriving from foreign countries. It is in this sense M. Leverrier replied to a question put to him by the British Embassador. "When," he said, "no perturbation of the atmosphere threatens to overtake us shortly, the study of the morning observations combined with those of the preceding evening will often enable us to give an opinion on the weather of the following day, and to inform the ports that they have nothing to fear. If this piece of information is not very important, it will at least enable the mariner to take his measures in perfect security; and on the other hand this daily examination is necessary to avoid being suddenly overtaken by bad weather. If on the contrary the state of the atmosphere is unsatisfactory, it may be embarrassing to arrive at a positive conclusion. The shortcomings of a service of absolute forecasts will then become apparent, because we can only communicate to the ports the uncertainty which besets us. In this case, however, we think a supplementary service in the evening would be efficacious, because successive warnings might be sent every twelve hours instead of every twenty-four, and the exactness required by skippers would thus be attained. The morning dispatch, in conveying the observer's uncertainty, would at the same time announce that a second dispatch will be sent in the evening, and the parties interested would not fail to wait for it."

LUMINOUS INTENSITY OF THE SUN.

In a letter addressed to the Academy of Sciences, Father Secchi, of Rome, describes certain experiments of his for ascertaining the relative intensities of light at the center and near the limb of the solar disk.

Having projected the image of the sun on a white screen by means of a diagonal eye piece which received the image through a six inch object glass, he found that the light was so far weakened both by reflection and the amplification of the image which was one metre in breadth, though only comprising one half of the disk, as to reveal a considerable difference of intensity at the centre compared with that at the limb. The cupola under which the experiment was conducted was painted black, and the room perfectly dark, so that there was no exterior disturbance to be feared. In another experiment, Father Secchi approached still nearer to the truth by intercepting the image proceeding from the diagonal eye piece by means of a second screen of blackened sheet iron, with two small holes in it; one admitting only the light from the centre, the other only that from the limb. By this means two luminous cones of light had their bases projected on the white screen, without any inconvenience arising from the colors generally produced on the border of a projection by the aberrations of refrangibility. The most superficial comparison of the intensities of the two projections at once rendered the difference perfectly evident; and, moreover, the light proceeding from the limb might be perceived to have a peculiarly reddish, smoky tint, while the light from the centre was perfectly white. In examining the central image through a bi-refringent prism, each of the two images thus obtained at the centre was found to be stronger than the single one at the limb, whence it was easy to conclude that the light of the centre was at least double that of the other. But in order to measure the intensity with more precision, without recurring to any method dependent on polarisation, because the images themselves presented traces of that state, Professor Secchi had recourse to the revolving photometer, and, after a great number of experiments, ultimately fixed the proportion of the light emitted from the centre of the solar disk at four times that of a point only fifty seconds distant from the limb. From that point the intensity decreases so fast that at a distance of only five or six seconds from the limb it is scarcely one-twentieth of that of the centre.

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are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK BINDING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly and make

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to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store No. 79 Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Bindery, No. 96 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. no30

W. S. HAVEN,

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh

BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style.

BREWERS.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

JOS. SPENCER..........JAS. M'KAY

SPENCER & McKAY,

Malsters & Brewers

OF

ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-1y

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills

Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,

Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.

Warehouse, 82 Third street. my1

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF

MILWAUKEE WHEAT.

The undersigned Proprietors of the

UNION GRAIN ELEVATOR,

CAPACITY 250,000 BUSHELS, at CLEVELAND, we are prepared to receive consignments of cargo lots of Wheat, Corn, or other Grain, from vessels, cars, or canal boats, for shipment or sale, and would solicit orders for same, having all the necessary facilities; can load in cars of the C. and P., C. and E., C. and T., P. C. and C., A. and G. W. (narrow guage) Railroads; Empire Line and Union Line directly in our Elevator; are receivers and shippers of Lumber and other coarse freights, having steam derricks to handle same with. Also, dealers in all kinds of Grain, Flour, Seeds, and Produce generally. Also, Agents for the sale of Salt Water Lime, Fish, &c. Orders for purchase solicited and promptly attended to.

GARDNER, BURT & OVIATT.
ap30-3m

J. B. SEYMOUR.
WOOD
Engraver,
26
FIFTH ST.
PITTSBURGH PA.

DIE SINKING.
STAMPS,
Door Plates,
BURNING BRANDS,
STENCILS,
&c.
SEAL PRESSES.

STEAM GUAGES, &c.

ASHCROFT'S Guages and Low Water Detectors
Shaw & Justice's Mercury, Steam and Blast Guage.
Eastman's and other approved Guages.
Clark's Patent Damper for saving fuel and regulating power at any desired amount of steam.
Steam Guages tested, repaired and adjusted.

CHARLES MAGGI,
Agent for the above. 118 Third st.
my2-1y-M.WAF

MEDICATED PAPER—

For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
cor. Wood and Third streets.
je21

ISAAC STERN,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WINES, BRANDIES, GIN,
MONONGAHELA and OLD RYE WHISKY,
TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c.

No. 162 Federal st.,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Branch Store near the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Passenger Depot

NEW CASTLE,
Lawrence county, Pa.
je21-1meod

FRESH ROLL BUTTER.

20 hf. bbls. Prime Roll Butter;
10 bxs Prime Roll Butter;
For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD.
mh28

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between Henry C. Lippincott, Henry C. Fry, Wm. H. Lippincott, and Wm. A. Scott, under the firm of Lippincott, Fry & Co., was this day dissolved, by mutual consent, Henry C. Fry and William A. Scott assuming all liabilities, and are authorized to settle all debts due the late firm.

HENRY C. LIPPINCOTT,
HENRY C. FRY,
WILLIAM A. SCOTT,
WILLIAM H. LIPPINCOTT.
PITTSBURGH, June 30, 1866. jy2 2w

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a limited partnership upon the following terms, to wit: Said partnership shall be conducted under the name and firm of FRY & SCOTT. The nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacturing and selling of Window Glass, Lamp Chimneys and Glassware generally. William A. Scott and Henry C. Fry, both residing in the city of Pittsburgh, are the general partners, and David M. Long, residing in the same city, is the special partner, said David M. Long has actually contributed twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25 000), in cash, to the common stock of said partnership, and said partnership is to commence this, the 2d day of July, 1866, and terminate July 1, 1869.

WILLIAM A. SCOTT,
HENRY C. FRY,
DAVID M. LONG.
PITTSBURGH, July 2, 1866. jy2-6w

HENRY C. FRY, WM. A. SCOTT, Gen. Partners. DAVID M. LONG Spec. Partner.

CRESCENT FLINT GLASS CO.

FRY & SCOTT,

SUCCESSORS TO

LIPPINCOTT, FRY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Glassware, Window Glass,
Green and Flint Glass Prescriptions,
X. L. Flint Glass Lamp Chimneys,
NO. 6 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders Promptly Filled at Lowest Rates. je3

SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE!

SHUTTLE

SEWING MACHINE.

This Machine is constructed on a new principle of mechanism. It possesses many VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS. Having been examined by the most learned and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, and makes the Lock or Shuttle Stitch, which will

NEITHER RAVEL NOR RIP.

And is alike on both sides. Performs perfect sewing on EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL, from leather to the finest muslin, with cotton, linen, or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. It Hems, Fells, Binds, Braids, Tucks, Quilts, Plaits, and Gathers. Having neither Cam nor Cog Wheel, and the least possible friction, it runs smoothly, and is, EMPHATICALLY A

NOISELESS MACHINE.

It being the last Standard Sewing Machine patented we claim for it to be one of the simplest and best in the country. Persons wishing to see this UNRIVALED MACHINE should call at

CARSON BROTHERS

NO. 20 FIFTH STREET,

je20 3meod ABOVE ANDREW'S TEA STORE.

THE

BARTLETT

SEWING MACHINE,

MORE SIMPLE AND EASIER KEPT IN ORDER THAN ANY OTHER MACHINE.

It makes a seam which will not rip, though every third stitch be cut. It sews from ordinary spools, and thus all trouble of winding thread is avoided. Runs silk, linen threads, and common spool cotton, with equal facility. The seam is as elastic as the most elastic fabric, so that it is free from all liability to break in washing, ironing, or wear.

All machines are warranted. The "Bartlett" Machine is licensed under patents of E. Howe, Jr., Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer Co.

Strangers and citizens are respectfully invited to call on us and witness the operation of these machines, or send for a descriptive circular and samples of sewing. Agents wanted.

EMERY & HOWES,
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
68 Fifth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
my15-3m

BOWDOIN & GIBSON,

General Agents for Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for

PLANER, BRAUNSDORF & CO.

FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING

SEWING MACHINES

The Improved Elliptic Sewing Machines

With GLASS FOOT, BRAIDER and CORDER, and the

Dalton Knitting Machines,

Every Machine Warranted. Instruction free. Agents wanted in every county.

BOWDOIN & GIBSON,

21 FIFTH STREET,

je11-M&TH (UP STAIRS) PITTSBURGH, PA.

ERNEST AXTHELM, No. 103 THIRD street Pittsburgh, Agent for PLANER, BRAUNSDORF & CO.

Noiseless Patent Sewing Machines.

These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30-1y

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,

METAL BROKER,

NO. 124 FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Duncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. B. Charcoal Pig Irons. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. mh23

WM. A. McCLURG,

MERCHANDISE BROKER

And Commission Merchant in Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.

AGENT FOR

Philadelphia Central Spice Mills, New York Corn Exchange Paper Bags, Prof. Morris' Azumea Baking Powder, McCandless & Smith's Pure Malt Vinegar.

OFFICE, No. 57 HAND ST., near Liberty.
au21-1y

O. S. BRYAN..........JNO. A. CAUGHEY

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,

(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.)

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.,

No. 74 Water Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.
jy7-1y

JOHN MOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FOR THE SALE OF

Pig Iron and Blooms.

NO. 74 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.

Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern, 46 pounds to the yard.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

GENERAL PARTNERS.
REUBEN MILLER,
GEO. W. BARR,
CHAS. PARKIN,

SPECIAL PARTNERS,
SAMUEL M. KIER,
SAMUEL DUFF,

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS,

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Quality Cast Steel

Warranted Equal to any in the Market, Either Imported or of Domestic Manufacture.

Special attention paid to fine TOOL and DIE STEEL.

OFFICE, 38 WOOD STREET.

IN ST. CHARLES HOTEL BUILDING.

Pittsburgh, June 18, 1866. je18-1y

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Quality Cast Steel,

Spring, Plow and Blister Steel,

Springs, Axles and Steel Tire &c.

WAREHOUSE, Nos. 83 WATER AND 100 FIRST STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA. jea

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of best quality refined Cast Steel, square flat and octagon, all sizes.

Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.

Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First and 120 and 122 Second street Pittsburgh, Pa. no7

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL,

Best refined Tool Steel, Circular, Muley and Cross-cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.

Office and Works, corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street.

JAMES ONSLOW,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Claim Agent, Collecter and Scrivener.

Office—in Commercial Counting Room.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Special attention given to Collections in Western counties. my19-tf

GREEN APPLES.

50 bbls. choice New York State Green Apples, just received and for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
141 and 143 First street.
ap12

200 BOXES

PRIME GOSHEN CHEESE.

For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD.
mh5

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

We have just received from England, by Steamer Malta, a choice lot of VELVET and BRUSSELS CARPETS, VELVET and BRUSSELS RUGS.

As these include new designs and extra qualities never before in Store, imported before the recent advance in Gold, we can offer superior inducements to purchasers.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH STREET.
my28

M'CALLUM BROS.,

No. 87 Fourth Street.

We have on hand a very Superior stock of

CARPETING,

Of Every Description and Every Grade of Quality.

OIL CLOTHS,

Extra well seasoned, from 3 feet to 24 feet wide

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,

EVERY KIND IN USE.

HEARTH RUGS,

From the FINEST QUALITY to the LOWEST Prices.

CANTON MATTINGS, MANILLA AND COCOA MATTINGS, &c., &c.

McCALLUM BROS.,

FORMERLY W. D. & H. McCALLUM.
ap4

WE OFFER THE LARGEST

Stock in the West of everything in the line of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Damask, Reps and Lace Window Curtains, Gold Bordered and Plain Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, of our own importation, at the Lowest Prices reached since the war. A line of Scotch Ingrain Carpets, of our own importation, just received, (very handsome), never offered in this country before, and at prices based on the present rate of Gold.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

71 and 73 FIFTH STREET,
SECOND FLOOR,

Next building to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice
ap2

BOOTS AND SHOES.

SPRING AND SUMMER

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JAMES P. TANNER,

No. 56 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Is just receiving his large and well selected stock of

BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS AND STRAW GOODS

Most of which are made expressly for him and warranted

PRIME GOOD GOODS,

Which he will sell by the case or dozen at Eastern prices. Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

J. P. TANNER,

je24-3m 56 WOOD STREET.

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT

SOUTH & ROSS'S,

63 Market street.
dec23

GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS

AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

S. DALZELL,
No. 122 Smithfield St., South door from Virgin Alley

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 21 St. Clair street.

A large and well selected stock of Ladies, Gents, and Children's Boots, Gaiters, Balmorals, etc., which will be sold at the lowest prices.

JOHN SNODGRASS.
ap26-6meod

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

F. J. HERRON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NO. 2, STORY BUILDING,

CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STS.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Consignments solicited of

Pittsburgh Manufactures,

WESTERN PRODUCE,

AND ANY MERCHANDISE SALEABLE IN SOUTHERN MARKETS.

Orders for the purchase of

Cotton and Sugar

Received and promptly attended to.

Refer to the Merchants of Pittsburgh generally.
my29

T. C. JENKINS,

Checkered Front,

273 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

And Wholesale Dealer in Flour and all Kinds of Produce.

Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors. my28

COCHRAN, RUSSELL & CO.,

General Commission Merchants

No. 22 N. FRONT ST., Philadelphia,

DEALERS IN

CRUDE AND PETROLEUM OILS AND NAVAL STORES.

Also, Agents for HAZARD POWDER COMPANY. Liberal advances made on consignments. mh28

R. S. WARING, Pittsburgh.
HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

Office, NO. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.
mh7

GEORGE COLHOUN..........WM. B. EDWARDS

COLHOUN & EDWARDS,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

DEALERS IN

SODA ASH, CAUSTIC, BI CARB. AND SAL SODA;

ACIDS, CHEMICALS,

CRUDE AND REFINED OILS, SALT, &c.

Office, NO. 38 WOOD STREET,
under St. Charles Hotel.
ja15-8m

PETROLEUM.

EMPIRE LUBRIC OIL WORKS.

COMERFORD & CO.,

26 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa,

Manufacturers of superior Lubricating, Locomotive, Machinery and other Oils, and Wagon Grease. The Empire Oils are entirely free from grit, sediment and impurities of every description, and are equal in durability, utility and clearness to the finest Sperm and Lard Oils.

Railroad Supply Agents, Machinists and others would do well to test our Oils before purchasing elsewhere, as it will be a saving of at least 100 per cent over Lard or Sperm Oil.

References—F. C. W. Feld, Zug & Co., A. Bradley & Co., Pittsburgh; Lauth, Berg & Co., Reading, Pa.; Benj G. Welch, Danville, Pa.; Delaney, Albrighton & Co. Tamaqua, Pa. my10-eod3m

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,

No 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.
se7

KIER, MOORE & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. M. KIER & CO.,)

Refiners of Excelsior Carbon Oil,

AND DEALERS IN PETROLEUM.

Office, 261 Liberty st., below Hand,

PITTSBURGH, PA.
je27-1m

PANEL DECORATIONS,

For halls, vestibules and ceilings, in wood and fresco imitation, at No 107 Market street.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.
no11

GIFT CONCERTS.

THE INTERNATIONAL MUSICAL AND OPERATIC PRIZE ASSOCIATION,

WITH A CAPITAL OF

$1,500,000,

Will commence their series of Grand Entertainments on

Monday Evening, Oct. 1, 1866,

AT THE

RINK HALL,

Wabash Avenue, Chicago,

On which occasion the ticket holders of the Association will be presented with prizes, amounting in the aggregate to the enormous sum of $1,500,000, including one grand prize of $40,000 IN GOLD, and also other money prizes, amounting to $150,000 IN GREENBACKS. One ticket in every four secures a prize.

LIST OF PRIZES;

1 Grand Prize in Gold, $40,000, estimated value in Greenbacks	$60,000
1 Grand Prize in Greenbacks	20,000
1 do do do	10,000
2 do do do $5,000 each	10,000
2 do do do 2,500 each	5,000
20 do do do 1,000 each	20,000
20 do do do 500 each	10,000
100 do do do 100 each	10,000
100 do do do 50 each	5,000
1 Grand Prize, two-story brick building No. 153 Dearborn street, net rental $5,500 per annum	40,000
1 Grand prize, farm of eighty acres, at Hyde Park, four miles from city of Chicago	16,000
1 grand prize, ten acres just outside city limits, South Side	10,000
1 grand prize, two story frame house and lot, No. 173 Twenty-third st., next Wabash avenue	8,500
1 grand prize, two story frame house and lot on Walnut st., near Union Park	7,000
1 Do do do do do do	6,500
1 grand prize, three and a quarter acres land near Artesian Well	3,500
14 grand prizes, fifteen building lots in Hamilton's and Ellis' subdivisions	9,100
Other prizes, consisting of Real Estate, Grand and Square Pianos, Gold and Silver Watches, Diamond Pins and Rings, &c., &c., amounting to	1,249,400
Making a grand total to be distributed in prizes of	$1,500,000

This Association is composed of leading capitalists and business men both in this country and the Canadas.

The best talent of two continents will be employed upon the occasion, and no pains nor expense will be spared in making it the richest and most varied musical treat ever offered to the American public.

To the Getters-up of Clubs

We will allow 15 per cent. commission on all sums of $10 and upwards. The party can remit us full price for Tickets, less above Commission.

GENERAL AGENTS ARE WANTED in all the important cities throughout the country, who can have the privilege of appointing SUB AGENTS in their locality. Good references required.

Parties getting up Clubs should be careful to send us the full Name and Post Office Address of each party wanting Tickets.

Money by Express, Post Office Order, Drafts, or in Registered Letter, may be sent at our risk

REFERENCES—I. N. Harden, of the firm of Cushman, Harden & Co., Bankers, Chicago; Monroe, McKinnon & Tewksbury, Attorneys, Chicago; Cummings & King, Commission Merchants, Chicago; Van Buskirk & Henry, Wholesale Merchants, Chicago; N. B. Rapleye & Co., Real Estate Agents, Chicago; F. C. Bellinger, Esq., Cashier National City Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.; B. F. Thomas, Banker, Mineral Point, Wis.; Spafford & Clark, Bankers, Eau Claire, Wis.; Hon. Richard T. Merrick, Washington, D. C.

Tickets for sale at our Office, 50 Dearborn street, or sent by Mail on receipt of amount, with stamp for return postage.

PRICE..........ONE DOLLAR EACH.

MANAGERS:

STEVENS, BOYDEN & CO.,

50 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.

je23-15t:STTh

SHERIFF'S SALE.

PARTITION SALE

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS of Allegheny County. No. 111. In Partition. David Clark vs. M. A. Clark & als.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, in the above case, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh,

ON MONDAY, JULY 23d, 1866,

At 10 o'clock A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit: Beginning at a stone on John Penny's line; thence to said Penny north 59 degrees, west 67 8-10 perches to a stone; thence by land of H. D. Gamble, south 66½ deg. west 61 7-10 perhes to a white oak, thence by lands of Woods & McClure south 6 degrees, east 54 perches, to a stone; thence south 16 degrees, east 20 perches to a stone; thence by McClure's heirs; south 20 degrees, east 35 5-10 perches, to a stone; thence south 22½ degrees, 35 8-10 perches, to a stone; thence south 69½ degrees east 16 4-10 perches, to a stone; thence south 63 degrees, east 29 perches, to a stone; thence by lands of John Edmundson, north 35½ degrees, east 67 perches to a stone; thence south 55 degrees, east 7 4-10 perches to hickory; thence north 47½ degrees, east 44 perches to a stone; thence into land of William Edmundson north 31 degrees, east 38 perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres, strict measure, of

MINERAL COAL.

together with all and singular the underground privileges usually necessary in the excavation and taking out of mineral coal, and also the privilege of opening and keeping open on any part of the land of said William Edmundson, any and all drifts and air courses needful for mining purposes, and also the privilege of using forever all and singular the aforesaid underground privileges in the excavation and taking out of any adjoining coal, and also the privilege of using sufficient limestone for their building purposes, with the appurtenances.

JNO. H. STEWART, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, June 29, 1866. jy6-3tawtd.

WHOLESALE

MILINERY TRADE.

JULY AND AUGUST, 1866.

J. D. BERND,

FIFTH and MARKET Sts., Up Stairs.

We shall have in store during the above two months (generally known as the dull season) a full line of

Plain Ribbons,

All widths and colors, as near as the market will afford, besides all the other staple articles belonging to our line.

BLACK CRAPES, TARLETONS,
MALINES, CROWN LININGS,

ROSES,

And some choice styles of

FLOWERS AND SEA SIDE HATS,

Orders promptly filled. jy6-1meod

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,

Have received a large and superior assortment of

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH LASTING,

Kid, Goat and Morocco Button

Congress and Lace Balmorals

FRENCH KID SLIPPERS,
TIES AND BUSKINS.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF

CHILDREN'S FANCY SHOES,

ALL COLORS.

Also, a large stock of Gents', Boys' and Youths'

FRENCH CALF BOOTS,
BALMORALS and
CONGRESS GAITERS,

Which are sold at reasonable prices at

No. 31 Fifth Street.

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.
je1

J. K. SMITH & CO.,

No. 1 and 2 Diamond,

SOUTH SIDE, NEAR MARKET ST.,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Teas and General Groceries,

Have now in store a very large assortment of Green, Black and Japan Teas Lovering's Crushed, Pulverized, Granulated, and Coffee Sugars extra C; also Cuba and Porto Rico Sugar, Booth & Edger's and Jersey City Syrup, Sorghum and New Orleans Molasses, Baker's Chocolate Broma, Cocoa and Cocoa Shells, Hecker's Farina, Durkee's Select Spices, Mulford's Saleratus, Colgate's Toilet Soaps, No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel by the barrel and half barrel, Shore Mackerel in kitts, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, etc., etc.

J. K. SMITH & CO.
my19

AGENCY.

Parkersburg Lubricating Oil Co.,

Keeps constantly on hand a supply of

NATURAL LUBRICATING OIL,

OF THE BEST GRAVITIES,

Free from all impurities. Every barrel warranted as branded, or to be returned at the Company's expense.

Office: Cor. Third & Market sts.,

PITTSBURGH.

JAS. B. THOMPSON, Agent,

ap27eod3m with T. H. NEVIN & CO.

MEANS & COFFIN,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

COR. WOOD and WATER STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Have always on hand a well selected

Stock of Groceries,

Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. ap18-3taw

BORING TOOLS AND HYDRAULIC JACKS.

I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $300 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydraulic Jacks, (Blackwood's patent,) for raising vertically or horizontally 4, 7, 10 or 15 tons. Please examine them.

CHARLES MAGGI, Agent,
118 Third street.
1 n19-T,T&S

INSURANCE.

OVER $100,000 LOSSES PAID

At this Agency Since its Establishment in 1859.

FIRE, LIFE,

Marine and Accident

INSURANCE

TAKEN AT

J. W. Arrott's Gen'l. Ins. Agency,

37 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURGH.

Continental Insurance Company, Cash Assets over	$1,500,000
Lorillard	1,100,000
North American	750,000
Arctic	600,000
Home	1,300,000
Massasoit	250,000
New York Accidental	250,000
New York Life	5,000,000

Insurances effected in the above Companies, which are strictly FIRST CLASS, and worthy the CONFIDENCE and patronage of the community.

Applications for Insurances received and Policies issued by the undersigned. Also, all losses PROMPTLY adjusted and paid by JAS. W. ARROTT, Agt., No. 37 Fifth st., "Bank Block."
my19-3m

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEX. NIMICK, PRESIDENT.
WM. P. HERBERT, SECRETARY.
Capt. GEO. NEELD, GENERAL AGENT.

Office, No. 92 Water street, Spang, Chalfant & Co's warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:
ALEX. NIMICK,
R. MILLER, Jr.,
JAMES McAULEY
NATH'L HOLMES
C. B. HERRON,
C. W. RICKETSON,
JAMES P. HANNA.
ANDREW ACKLEY,
ALEXANDER SPEER,
DAVID M. LONG,
REES J. THOMAS,
CHARLES J. CLARKE
JOHN R. McCUNE,
WM. P. HERBERT, Sec.
de24-1y

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO OF PITTSBURGH,—Office, No. 37 Fifth street Bank Block.

Insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

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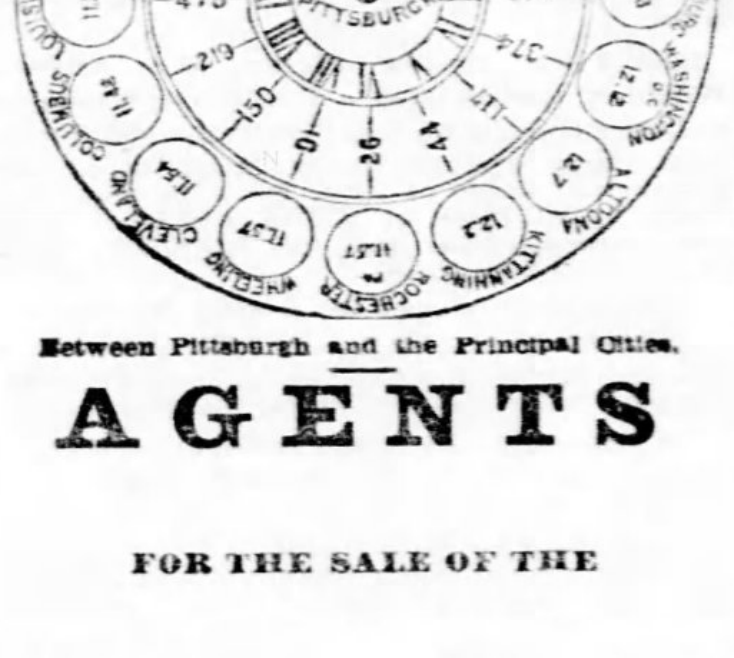

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AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

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5.	Six Octave, Rosewood, Square corners—made by Hallet & Brown	220
6.	Six Octave, Rosewood, Fluted corners—made by George Hews	200
7.	Six Octave, Rosewood, Square corners—made by Chickering	200
8.	Six Octave, Rosewood, Square corners—made by Wilkinson & Cox	180
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10.	Six Octave, Mahogany, Fluted corners—made by Harper & Co	170
11.	Six Octave, Mahogany, Square corners—made by Gilbert	160
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13.	Four Octave, Portable	$50
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THE AMERICAN ORGAN and Estey & Co. COTTAGE ORGAN admitted by dealers and all who have heard them to be superior in tone to all other instruments of the kind manufactured in the United States.

Having made special arrangements with the best manufacturers in the country we are prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, BRASS and GERMAN SILVER ROTARY INSTRUMENTS of every description for Brass and Cornet Bands, at reduced rates. Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application. New and second-hand Pianos for rent.

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NO. 77 FEDERAL STREET,

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The Chief Causes of Pestilence Destroyed.

DR. E. COURTARET'S DISINFECTING FLUIDS, secured by Letters Patent in the United States and France. Prepared solely by the New York Disinfecting Company, at their Laboratory, Nos 298, 300 & 302 Henry street, New York. Office, 42 Cedar street.

This Company organized on a permanent basis, with Dr. Courtaret, the celebrated French Chemist, in charge of its Laboratory, is prepared to furnish its DISINFECTING FLUIDS for sick rooms, nurseries, urinals, water closets, privies, cesspools, sewers gutters, ships, railroads, hospitals, prisons and public institutions of all kinds, slaughter-houses, offal and fat-boiling establishments; all kinds of manures (*immensely* increasing the value of the latter to every farmer), and wherever poisonous and offensive gases exist. These agents are deodorizers, antiseptics, antiputrescents and disinfectants in the scientific meaning of the words. They remove noxious gases and odors by chemical principles—leaving in their places *healthful air*; they are DESTROYERS, and *not merely absorbents* of poisonous gases—not injurious to utensils in which they are used. The attention of medical and scientific men is directed to these disinfectants. Attached are testimonials in favor of this great discovery, which, with hundreds of others can be seen at the Company's office.

DELAVAN HOUSE, ALBANY, March 30, 1866.

To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company:

Dear Sir: It is all it is represented to be. We have made many trials of disinfectants, but now consider that we have found an article which surpasses all others as a remedy against all bad odors.

T. ROESSEL & Co.

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N. B.—These Disinfectants are used by the scavengers, under the direction of the Sanitary Police of the Metropolitan Health Department, New York.

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This Oil cannot be excelled for burning properties, color or fire test, and is put up in well seasoned barrels suitable for HOME USE or EXPORT.

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RIBBONS, GLOVES,
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Which are offered at prices to meet the times.

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IN FULL STOCK, CHEAP.

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PRESERVERS, PICKLERS,
HERMETICALLY SEALED FRUIT
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NEW S. C. HAMS AND D. BEEF

25,000 lbs. S. C. Hams,
25,000 " Dried Beef,
50,000 " Bacon Sides,
75,000 " " Shoulders,

Just out of smoke house, and for sale by
F. SELLERS & CO.,
corner Wayne and Penn streets.
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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE FIFTH STREET FIRE.

Hearing of Van Pelt and Pyle Before Mayor McCarthy—Discharge of the Accused.

We noticed in yesterday's COMMERCIAL a case of supposed incendiarism, by the discovery of a fire in the photograph gallery of J. H. Van Pelt, located in the fourth story of the Brewer block, on the corner of Fifth and Market streets, and the arrest of Van Pelt, the owner of the gallery, and J. A. Pyle, his apprentice, as the supposed incendiaries. The prisoners were taken to the lock-up, where, upon being searched, a policy of insurance for three thousand dollars on Van Pelt's establishment was found in the possession of the latter, together with three hundred and twenty dollars in money.

The prisoners were confined in the lock-up during the night, and were brought up yesterday morning before Mayor McCarthy for a hearing. District Attorney L. B. Duff represented the Commonwealth, and T. B. Hamilton, Esq., appeared for the defense. The following testimony was elicited for the prosecution:

Lieut. David Campbell, sworn—About twenty minutes before two o'clock this morning, I was standing on the Custom House steps; heard an alarm of fire on Fifth street, and went to see where it was; on reaching Brewer's Block I saw smoke issuing from a fourth story room at the corner of Market streets; went up into the building and found the fire in a photograph gallery in the fourth story; when I entered I saw Newell, Trimble and Kavanaugh trying to put out the fire; it appeared to be burning about a barrel and some boxes, which were piled near the door; we succeeded in extinguishing the fire after throwing a box which was burning out the window. After the fire was out I heard some one say that there were some men in the building, and thinking they might be the incendiaries, I told some person at the foot of the stairs to close the door and allow no one to pass out. Newell then came out with Van Pelt; he was in full dress, even to his necktie; asked him what he was doing; he said he was proprietor of the gallery, and that he slept there; he said he had been carrying out goods; there is only one entrance to the gallery from Fifth street; did not see him until after the fire was out; he appeared very excited, and I arrested him. Witness stated that Pyle had told him that some time before they had been aroused by a noise on St. Clair street, and that Van Pelt remarked that he "would lie still until the walls got warm."

John Newell, sworn—Was at the fire this morning; it was in the fourth story of Brewer's building; don't know how the fire originated; was the first person there; bursted open the Fifth street door, and on reaching the upper story found some paper and rubbish on fire; the paper was lying in a corner, near a barrel and some boxes. While myself and several others were putting out the fire, heard some person in a room back of the one I was in; could not see who it was, but asked if there was any water about; received no answer. After the fire was out I went into the room and while feeling about found Van Pelt there; brought him out and told John Trimble and Patrick Kavenaugh of the circumstance; asked Van Pelt what he was doing; he said he did business there; I then handed him over to the Police. Shortly afterwards I went back into the room and found Pyle. After they were arrested they took us down into the third story into a room which they pointed out as their sleeping apartment. They went down a stairway leading from the gallery. Said they wanted to see to their clothing. Did not see either of the defendants making any effort to extinguish the fire.

Cross Examined—Was at the corner of St. Clair and Liberty streets when I heard the alarm; heard the watchman rap and then cry fire. Trimble and Kavenaugh were with me at the time.

Patrick Kavenaugh was next sworn, and corroborated the testimony of the preceding witnesses. Van Pelt told witness that he was proprietor, when the latter walked away rather slowly. Witness did not see Van Pelt make any effort to subdue the fire.

John H. Hare, Chief Engineer, sworn: Was at the fire this morning. My impressions at the time were that it resulted accidentally; thought that it might have been caused by chemicals. On being cross-examined, witness stated that he had known Van Pelt for several years, and that he had always heard him well spoken of.

The testimony for the prosecution here closed, when the following evidence was produced by the defense:

B. L. H. Dabbs, sworn—Know the establishment of Mr. Van Pelt; visited it this morning; don't think the material could be replaced for less than five thousand dollars. Have known Van Pelt for about two years; he has always borne an excellent character. There is nothing used in photographing liable to spontaneous combustion except gun cotton; that is kept in small quantities; don't think there would be any difficulty in disposing of an establishment like that of the defendant. Think he has as good patronage as other photographers in the city.

R. J. McCandless, sworn—The establishment of Mr. Van Pelt is worth five thousand dollars. Have always known Van Pelt to bear an excellent character.

B. R. Barbours and George Bell testified to the same effect.

George Conkling, sworn—Had a conversation with Van Pelt yesterday in relation to his business, when he told me that his establishment was worth five thousand dollars. Asked him if he would sell his gallery, when he replied that he would not.

R. J. Hughes, sworn—The private watchman employed at Brewer's building told me that the alarm of fire was first given by some one in the fourth story of the building.

W. A. Purviance, sworn—Visited Van Pelt's gallery this morning, by request of the Fire Marshal. Should suppose the establishment to be worth at least five thousand dollars. Don't know of any chemicals liable to spontaneous combustion.

N. Gratian Murphy, Fire Marshal, testified to having been at the fire, and supposed it to be the result of an accident. It might have been caused by chemicals.

The testimony here closed. The evidence elicited showed no motive which would induce the defendants to fire their premises, while on the other hand, Van Pelt would have lost heavily had his establishment been destroyed.

His Honor, the Mayor, after a brief deliberation and a careful review of all the testimony produced, ordered the prisoners to be discharged from custody, which was accordingly done.

SCULLING MATCH.

Race to be Run on Saturday, July 21st, between the Friendship and New York Crews—The Articles.

As our readers will perceive by the undersigned agreement, there is a prospect of a very exciting four-oared race over the Monongahela course, Saturday, 27th inst.:

PITTSBURGH, July 11, 1866.

We, the crews of the Friendship, of Pittsburgh, and the New York, of Manchester, do hereby agree to row a five mile race, on Saturday, the 21st July, 1866, between the hours of four and five o'clock in the afternoon, for the sum of four hundred dollars a side, to be open for five hundred, the other hundred put up the evening before the race. Boats to turn from left to right, each boat to turn their own buoy. One hundred dollars a side is now deposited in the hands of Alexander Murray, who shall be final stakeholder; the other three hundred dollars a side to be deposited on Tuesday evening, July 17th. The race to be rowed from the Monongahela Bridge to Cork's Run, and return. Either boat failing to come up to the provisions of these articles shall forfeit the money down.

Signed for the Friendship by Wm. Jackson, Fred. Dierst, Fred. Wolf, Dan. Wolf.

Signed for the Manchester by Henry Coltart, David Lighthil', Charles Dooney, Geo. Speer.

Witnesses—B. Kennedy, J. H. McCabe.

Meeting of the Agricultural Society.

A special meeting of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society was held yesterday morning at the rooms of Judge Parke, St. Clair street. Members present, Messrs. Chess, Bennet, Guy, Haven, G. G. Negley, Murdock, J. McKelvy, Parke and Young.

Moses Chess, Esq., occupied the chair, and A. Bennet, Esq., acted as Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Jude Parke, from the Committee on Buildings, reported progress.

The Committee on Publication of Premium List reported that the list had not yet been printed, but would be in a few days.

On motion of Capt. Young, it was resolved that the Committee on Printing have power to correct and finally decide on the premium list.

Judge Parke read a letter from Mr. Glenn, in which it was stated that if attended to immediately, Col. Harris, editor of the *Ohio Farmer*, could no doubt be engaged to deliver a lecture at the time of the holding of the next County Fair.

On motion, it was resolved that Judge Parke be requested to extend an invitation to Col. Harris, to deliver a lecture at that time.

On motion, it was resolved that the Committee on Grounds meet at the Fair Grounds, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

Judge Parke stated for the information of the Society, that he had corresponded with a gentleman in Columbiana, Ohio, who stated that wheat was one-half a crop; oats, corn and potatoes indicate an excellent crop; peaches a failure; and apples one-fourth a crop.

After the transaction of some miscellaneous business of minor importance, the Society adjourned until Wednesday, the 25th inst.

East Birmingham Council.

A regular monthly meeting of the Council of the borough of East Birmingham was held on Tuesday evening. Present: Messrs. Jos. Erny, Nicholas Jones, G. E. Slocum, C. J. Schultz and Burgess Chess.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The monthly report of the Treasurer was read and accepted.

On motion of Mr. Schultz, the Burgess was authorized to contract for an attachment to the fire plugs for the purpose of completing the same for the use of the fire companies or citizens in case of a fire in the borough; and also to have the plugs and attachments placed at proper distance on the streets where water pipes are or may be laid on said streets.

The Burgess stated that the contract for the paving and grading of Joseph and Meadow streets had all been satisfactorily consummated, and the work would proceed at once.

Mr. S. J. Thomas, Street Commissioner, presented his pay roll for the month of June, as follows:

S. J. Thomas	$ 60 00
Wm. Evans	52 00
Wm. Rolands	30 00
John Williams	24 00
Jacob Gaub	1 50
Total	$167 50

The following bills were also presented:

Chess, Smith & Co., for hauling	$141 00
Phillips & Mittenswie, for lumber	111 00
Henry Myers, for lamp lighting	15 00
Advertising	15 00
Total	$282 00

On motion of Mr. Schultz, warrants on all the above separate sums were ordered to be drawn on the Treasurer.

On motion, Council adjourned.

THE DEDICATION OF THE SEWICKLEY SOLDIER'S MONUMENT.—The monument erected at Sewickley, in memory of the brave and generous men who enlisted in that place and afterwards fell in the deadly strife of battle on Southern soil, during the late war with that section, will be dedicated to-day, with impressive ceremonies. The monument is one of the most creditable pieces of sculpture that has ever passed from under the chisel of a Pittsburgh artist, and constitutes an honorable commentary upon the liberality and patriotic regard for the defenders of the country, of those who caused it to be erected, as well as a merited and fitting memorial of the men whose names are engraven within the typical wreaths upon its side. J. W. F. White, Esq., of Sewickley, will pronounce a eulogy over the heroic dead, and other appropriate exercises will take place, rendering this occasion one of deep interest. Cars leave at eleven and a half o'clock this morning, and the dedication services will commence at two o'clock, P. M.

THE HEATED TERM.—Yesterday the weather was again of a more comfortable sort than that we experienced at the opening of the week. The atmosphere, though a little close during the day, was nevertheless quite endurable, and after dark it proved to be very pleasant and cool, so that the denizens of the "Smoky City," enjoyed, doubtless, their sleep during the night, a blessing not always vouchsafed during the "heated term."

Young Men's Mercantile Library Association.

The Young Men's Mercantile Library Association held their regular quarterly meeting on Tuesday evening. Wm. Frew, Esq., occupied the chair, and in the absence of the Secretary, Henry M. Long, Esq., acted as Secretary *pro tem.*

The President stated that in accordance with a resolution passed in January, locks had been put on the cases, and the Librarian reported the system of keeping that portion of the books locked up, had proven in every respect a success, and that thereby the interests of the Association had been promoted.

The President then announced that the term of service of the Lecture committee had expired, and that a new committee was to be appointed. Before doing so, however, the thanks of the Association were tendered to the retiring members of the committee, for the arduous labors and handsome results which they had rendered the Association during the two years which they had so faithfully served.

The following named gentlemen were then appointed as the committee to serve for the ensuing year: James B. Scott, Oliver Lemmon, W. P. Herbert, Thomas W. Miller, J. B. Morgan, Jr., B. F. Jennings and Reuben Miller.

After the transaction of some business of a minor importance, the meeting adjourned.

THE PORTLAND CALAMITY.—His Honor Mayor McCarthy has invited another meeting at his office this afternoon, at three o'clock, of the gentlemen who desire to contribute toward the amelioration of the Portland sufferers. This meeting is called in consequence of the failure of arrangements proposed at a former meeting for the relief of the Portlanders, owing to the want of a quorum at the Select Council Board, on Tuesday night, the action of that body being necessary to put them into practical operation. The meeting to-day will be one of interest, and steps will be taken to aid the people of Portland liberally and promptly.

FUNERAL OF COL. SAMUEL W. BLACK.—The Sixty-Second Regiment, P. V., Brevet Brig. Gen. J. Bowman Sweitzer, commanding, are to meet this evening in the Hall of the Firemen's Association, City Buildings, for the purpose of adopting measures concerning the funeral of their late Colonel, Samuel W. Black, whose remains have been recovered from the battlefield. It is desirable that every member of the regiment be present on this occasion. The meeting is called for half past seven o'clock precisely.

INTERESTING SURGICAL OPERATION.—A little girl ten years of age, daughter of Mrs. Thomas, residing on Smithfield street, was operated on yesterday, at the Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Dispensary, 62 Fourth street, for displacement of the knee joint. The little sufferer has been unable to walk for two years. She was placed under the influence of chloroform, and after the operation the limb resumed its natural length, so that she will be enabled to walk in a few weeks. Poor people needing surgical aid should call at the Dispensary, and they will be attended by competent surgeons.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN HORSES.—Two horses belonging to Captain John Rodgers, were stolen on Monday night from his pasture on the Perrysville Plank Road, about four miles from this city. The Captain immediately advertised his loss, offering a reward for the recovery of the animals. Through the vigilance of the Allegheny police the horses have been recovered and returned to their proper owner.

MARRIAGE IN JAIL.—John Cash, who was committed to jail a short time since for attempting to outrage Amelia Kennewig, on the hill back of Allegheny, was yesterday joined to her in the bonds of wedlock. The ceremony was performed in jail by Alderman J. A. Strain.

EASTERN EXCHANGE DRIVING PARK.—A trot for a premium of one hundred dollars, mile heats, best three in five, between "Dutchess," "Lady Gundust," and "Peanut Girl," comes off at the Eastern Exchange Driving Park, this afternoon at three o'clock.

THE COAL MINERS' IMBROGLIO.—The coal miners are to hold a meeting to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock, at Port Perry, to take steps towards a settlement of the existing difficulties between them and the bosses, relative to the price for labor.

Public Amusements.

THEATER.—Notwithstanding the hot weather is rather unfavorable, the Theater is crowded nightly by fashionable audiences to witness the admirable performances of Duprez & Benedict's unrivalled minstrel troupe. An entire change of programmee is announced this evening, and the inimitable comedian, Charley Reynolds, will take his place on the bone end in the first part. Such excellent entertainments as the Duprez troupe provide will always command crowded audiences.

BENEFIT OF MISS SYLVESTER.—The Edwin Adams' Dramatic Association have tendered a complimentary benefit to Miss Louisa Sylvester, to take place at the Opera House on Saturday evening. Miss Sylvester was connected with the Opera House during the greater part of the past season, and is a deservedly popular young actress. The bill presented is a good one, and we have no doubt the lady's admirers will turn out in full force and give her a rousing benefit.

STATE ITEMS.

James Freeborn, Esq., member of the late Legislature, from Philadelphia, a few evenings since, was presented by his friends with a fine gold watch, as a testimonial of their respect for him as a man, and esteem for him as a legislator.

Last week Andrew Stump, *alias* Andrew Whistler, appropriated a fine horse belonging to James Hare, of St. Clair township, Westmoreland county, and was breaking for an Eastern market to dispose of him, when he was overtaken by Mr. Hare, in Mifflin county, arrested for horse stealing, and the horse recovered. Whistler is now in jail.

Dr. Joseph Templeton, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Washington, died at his residence in that borough on Thursday evening last, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

On Saturday last a sad accident occurred at McConnell's Mills, in Chartiers township, in Washington county, by which a little daughter of Mr. John Melone, aged about six years, lost her life. A peddling wagon having stopped there over night, on the morning mentioned, the men were endeavoring to move it by hand to another position. The unfortunate little girl happening to be close by while the wagon was moving, a dog ran against her, knocking her down under one of the wheels, which passed over her neck, killing her almost instantly.

A meeting of the Homœopathic Physicians of Erie and Crawford counties was held on Thursday, July 5th, at the office of Dr. R. Faulkner, in Erie city, for the purpose of organizing the "Homœopathic Medical Society of Northwestern Pennsylvania." The meeting was well attended, and the proceedings very harmonious. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. R. Faulkner; Vice President, Dr. H. M. Logee; Secretary, Dr. N. Seymour; Board of Censors, Drs. P. Faulkner, E. J. Fraser, J. B. Frasier.

M. B. Eshleman, of Paradise, writes to the Lancaster *Express* the following, dated July 9th: "To-day I ground a grist of new white wheat, as fine an article as any one would wish to see. It made forty pounds of flour to the bushel. If we have such wheat as that all over the county, Lancaster county will redeem her credit for flour making, and prices will be more congenial."

In the Philadelphia Criminal Court on Monday a colored woman, named Elizabeth Wilson, was convicted of the heinous crime of setting a colored boy, five years of age, on a stove and burning him in a horrible manner. She was sentenced to a fine of $25 and one year's imprisonment. The maximum penalty for assault and battery is $100 fine and one year's imprisonment.

Mr. O. K. Howe and others offer a reward of $100 for the arrest of the murderer of John Doyle, of Titusville, who was assassinated some weeks since while on the way to the residence of his betrothed.

The officers of the Grand Chapter of H. R. A. Masons of Pennsylvania will make an official visit to Meadville, on the 19th inst. On that day they will inspect the work of Solomon's Capter, of that city; and on the 10th, a Royal Arch Chapter will be constituted for Titusville, the constitution ceremonies taking place in Meadville.

The Pithole *Record* says that on the night of the 5th inst., a house was broken into near Rouseville, the inmates bound and gagged, and $400 in money secured by the robbers. There were five in the gang, all of them disguised. The villains have not yet been apprehended, although efforts have been made and are still making to arrest them.

A young man aged about seventeen, son of Mr. John Freese, of Harrisburg, arose while sleeping, Monday night, and walked out of a second story window of a building at the corner of Second street and Meadow lane. He fell to the pavement below, breaking both his arms, one of them in two places.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, of Tuesday, says: Yesterday a stranger stopping at the William Tell House, on Chestnut street, died very suddenly. He arrived on one of the noon trains, met his wife here, and the two stopped at the above house. In the afternoon the man walked around town, and upon returning to the hotel lay down, complaining of being unwell, and shortly afterward expired.

Christopher Medara, now residing in Hollidaysburg, but formerly of Blair Furnace, Blair county, is one of the heroes of the country. He gave six sons to the armies of the Union, of whom five died or were killed in service, and the sixth one was wounded and discharged on account of wounds received in battle, and was for a long time totally disabled.

Daniel Wolcott, of York, ran off last week from his wife, taking with him three children and traveling companion named Catharine Tyson. A telegram from the deserted wife caused their arrest in Baltimore, and the return of the children. She requested that the faithless husband be permitted to go on his way.

The Huntingdon *Globe* of the 11th says:—To-day, sixteen years ago, the first train passed westward over the Pennsylvania Railroad through this place. "What wondrous changes since sixteen years ago!" Now about forty-five trains, freight and passenger, pass here daily.

Saturday morning last, a young lady, nineteen years of age, named Susan Weidmann, and belonging to a highly respectable family, was found hanging by the neck, in the attic of her residence, in New Hanover township, Montgomery county, about three miles west of Zieglerville. It was a case of suicide, from an unknown cause.

Calvin Lockhart, a resident of Meadville, left his residence very mysteriously some three weeks ago, and has not since been heard from. His family, which is in destitute circumstances, are anxious to know his fate.

Paul Roach, a comparative stranger in Brownsville, fell from the parapet of the iron bridge over Dunlap's creek, on the night of the 4th, and received injuries which caused his death.

THE FENIAN LEADERS AT ST. ALBANS.—The *Daily Messenger* of St. Albans, Vermont, thus explains the protracted stay in that pleasant town of the leaders of the recent Fenian *fiasco*:—

"The prisoners here, Generals Sweeney and Spear and Col. Meehan, are still in suspense, awaiting the acceptance of their bail by the commissioner, who has not been here for some time. Messrs. William Fleming, John Dunlavey, and Thomas Sheridan, of New York, have been here for the purpose of giving bail for these officers, but it has been impossible to find the commissioner, either through the mail or telegraph, we are informed."

NEW STYLE OF BONNET.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Monday says:—On yesterday we noticed a new style of bonnet, which is the latest style, undoubtedly. It was simply a large variegated butterfly, fastened to a white string carried around the head and fastened below the chin with a neat breast pin. The hair, waterfall, side-combs, &c., &c., made up the remaining finish of the head.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

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COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, United States and Canadas.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, July 11—P. M.

The most noticeable feature in the New York stock market is another sharp advance in Erie Railway shares, which sold up to 75. Little over a fortnight ago it sold at 58¼. The stock has been hammered at for several months, and has been the football of the bulls and bears, but latterly the former have triumphed and it is now the most lively in that market. The *Tribune* discourages operators in it. It says the common stock as a speculation is probably dangerous to go short of this property, but it is still more hazardous to buy it hoping for profits. The road is earning nothing for the common shares, and after the present gambling operations in Wall street are over the price will shrink. Its earnings in the first half of 1866 have been about $6,589,728

Less 81 per cent. expenses leaves net 1,186,146

Six months interest on bonds $782,950

Six months interest on floating debt 140,000

Dividend on preferred stock 298,720—1,221,670

Deficiency on six months $35,534

The common stock has been sunk, and buyers, "for investment" cannot be too careful.

—The following are the quotations at noon to-day: Gold, 149⅞; Eighty-ones, 109⅞; Five-twenties, 105¾; Ten-forties, 98⅝; Seven-thirties, 103¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 84½; Fort Wayne, 97½; Erie, 75; Western Union Telegraph, 53½; Bennehoff, (oil), 9½; Pithole, 2½; United States, 8¾; Gregory, (gold), 19⅞; Quartz Hill, 4½; Smith & Parmalee, 9½.

—In the local stock market some transactions were made last evening, at McIlwaine's, but the bids were mostly much under the usual price. The following sales were made:

16 shares	Allegheny	National	56½
24	do	do	56
50	do	Exchange National	65
12	do	M. and M. National	62

For the Second National 115 was bid, and 105 for the National Bank of Commerce.

—It seems to be looked upon as highly probable that the Tariff bill of the House will be defeated in the Senate. Assuming this to be true, the New York *Times* ventures the following estimate of the revenues of the current fiscal year, in connection with the approximate results of last year, and the estimate of Secretary McCulloch in his annual report:

	Approx. June 30, '66.	Secretary's Est'm, '67.	Probable Result, '67.
Excises	$311,369,123	$275,000,000	$300,000,000
Customs	175,878,997	100,000,000	160,000,000
Miscellaneous	63,748,307	21,000,000	40,000,000
Total	$550,996,937	$396,000,000	$500,000,000
Expenditures	450,906,937	284,317,182	285,000,000
Reduction of debt	$100,000,000	$111,682,818	$215,000,000
Debt unprovided for July 31, 1865			$2,757,000,000
Unprovided for July, 1866			2,657,000,000
Estimated for July, 1867			2,442,000,000

—The revenues of the year just closed were swollen from $487,248,630, the product, in currency and gold, of excises and customs, to $559,996,937, by the premium on the sales of the surplus gold not wanted for the gold interest on the public debt and by the sales of captured cotton and sundry war and navy material at the close of the war. These yielded $63,748,307—and leaving $35,000,000 surplus gold undisposed of at the close of the year. The receipts from income tax continue large, and in some places it has been ascertained, will double those of the previous year. The returns just made of some of the heavy men at New York show quite equal to the previous year. Messrs. A. T. Stewart, W. B. Astor, C. Vanderbilt, and H. B. Claflin, four of the leading wealthy men, will return and pay together on ten millions of private income, exclusive of taxes on the large mercantile business of two of the gentlemen named. The same parties for 1864 paid on less than four millions. It may be that the rule will not hold good with less considerable incomes, but on the other hand, the new tax bill will require certain non-resident merchants and bankers, or their partners or agents in this country, to return their full incomes for 1865 derived from their American business. And this will bring into the list the London and Liverpool partners of houses like Brown Bros., Pickersgill & Co., and a score or two of such wealthy firms, whose American incomes have hitherto, partially, and in some noted instances wholly, escaped taxation by the Government that protects their interests on this side the Atlantic. During the fiscal year, which ended on the 30th of June last, the tariff yielded equal to 47½ per cent. ad valorem on all the imports consumed by the country, including free articles added in with the duitable list. This consumption was about $370,271,572, paying customs in gold to the amount of $175,878,997. The country was satisfied to pay this, and, probably, would uncomplainingly pay as much the present year.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 12, 1866.

Business yesterday presented but few changes worthy of particular notice. The present portion of the year has always been noted for inactivity in commercial circles, business, as a general thing being confined to the wants of the jobbing trade. Produce—The market was not very active. The sales were in a small scale. The receipts were in excess of the demand. Flour was steady, with a good inquiry for home purposes and for export. The receipts were steady, but not large, being about equal to the wants of the home demands. A rise in the Allegheny would increase the demand very materially. Holders refuse to make concessions in order to effect sales; they prefer holding on, having an idea that flour, at the present figures, is a good article to keep. Bacon—The stock in the market, at present, is being rapidly reduced, and will soon be exhausted at the present rate of sales, in fact, several of our large dealers have received offers for their entire stock, for other markets; they were declined, holders preferring to retain the same for their regular customers. Grain—Inactivity was the ruling features of the grain market. The receipts of most descriptions were in excess of the demand, leaving a surplus in the market remaining in want of a purchaser. Large sales could not be made unless holders were willing to accept lower prices. Potatoes—The new crop is beginning to arrive. Those raised in this vicinity are inferior in size to those imported from the adjoining States. Prices were irregular. Dried Fruit was in fair demand at current prices. Trade on the landing was not very active. The present swell in the river has enabled the boats we have previously announced to go on their way rejoicing. The Columbia is announced for St. Louis at noon to-day. The Kenton is announced for to-morrow. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

WOOL—The market since our last was one of inactivity. Growers had made up their minds that the tariff bill would be certain to pass, and they made their arrangements to that effect, holding wool at a pretty steep figure. Certainties sometimes turn out the other way. The bill has passed one House only, and report says defeat is certain in the other. The nominal rates were, common, 50c; medium, 55c; fine, 60@65c per lb. The supply in this market is small.

GRAIN—The market was inactive. Buyers don't appear to have much confidence in the present figures, consequently the sales were not very extensive. Oats—Sales were made at a variety of prices according to quality. Sale of 1 car Ohio, at Elevator, at 53c; 1 do Chicago, at 53c; inferior lots would not bring over 45@48c. Sales of 400 bushels from store at 58c. Wheat—The supply was in excess of the demand. We note sales of 2 cars Milwaukee Club at $2 30@2 35. Corn was dull. Buyers were scarce. The principal sales were in a small way. The store rates were 80@85c. Rye was not very active. The nominal rate for Pennsylvania was $1. Barley—The last sale we noted was at $1 for Spring. Buckwheat—Dull; prices drooping; sales were made at $1 75@2 00 per bushel. The season being far advanced, the demand has fallen off.

HAY—Was without movement. The supply keeps pace with the demand. The new crop has already made its appearance. We note sales of 6 loads at the scales at $19 00@20 00 ℔ ton. Sales 12 loads new do at $20 00@25 00 per ton. Baled was unchanged, with a light demand.

LARD—The market was steady, but not very active. Sales 15 kegs country at 21c; sales of city leaf at 22@23c, as per quality.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The market contains a fair supply, with a good jobbing and export demand; holders being firm in their views, and refusing to make concessions in order to effect large sales. Among the sales, since our last were the following: Extra Family, from winter wheat—80 bbls choice at $13 00; 50 bbls from white wheat at $13 00; 100 bbls do at $12 70; 50 bbls do at $13 00. Spring wheat—100 bbls at $11 00; 160 bbls at $10 75@11 00; 100 bbls at $11 00@11 25; 100 bbls at $11 00.

POTATOES—The season for old is about over; sales of 46 bbls at $4 00. New—sales 20 bbls New Jersey, at $4 50@5 00 per bbl.

BACON—The market was very firm, with an active demand. We note sales as follows: Shoulders, 8,000 lbs, 17@17½c. Sides—Ribbed, 6,000 lbs, 19½@20c. Sugar cured Hams, 8,000 lbs, 25@26c ℔ lb.

BUTTER—There was more inquiry, but prices have undergone no change. Sales in a regular way, at 20@21c.

CHEESE—Was not very active. Prices have undergone no change; sales of W. R., at 15@16c; Goshen, at 20@21c; Hamburg, 17@18c. Stocks ample.

EGGS—Market inactive; sales of 10 bbls at 17½@18c.

Groceries.

The market was steady, with a fair demand, at the following prices:

SUGAR—Cuba—common, 12½c; fair 13c; prime, 14½c. Porto Rico—fair, 14c; prime 15c. Standard—crushed, granulated, powdered, 18c; A Coffee, 17c; B do, 16½c; extra C, 16c.

COFFEE—Rio—roasting, 26c; fair, 27c; prime, 30c; choice, 31c. Laguayra—choice, 33c; Old Government Java, 45c; common Java, 38@40c.

TEA—Common to extra fine Young Hyson, $1@2; Gunpowder and Imperial, fine and extra fine, $1 75@2 10; Oolong, common to fine, $1 00@1 50; Japan, $1 25@1 60.

SYRUP AND MOLASSES—New Orleans, none; New Porto Rico, 95c; Old do, 85c; English Island, 85@90c; Cuba, 65@75c; Lovering's Syrup, $1 45; other good brands, $1 00@1 25; common, 80@90c.

FISH—No. 3 Large Mackerel, $16 50; No. 2 Bay do, $20; No. 1 Bay do, $22; Lake White Fish, $9 50.

SPICES—Nutmegs, No. 1, $1 65; Pimento, 35c; Pepper 40c; Cassia, 80c; Cloves, 50c.

Business dull.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 12, 1866.

Business, so far as relates to Oil, was very dull. The sales made since our last would, in ordinary brisk times, barely be considered worth noticing. Prices of Crude are certainly pretty low down, 11½@12½c for a gallon of Oil is not a very extravagant price. Tuesday's sales of Crude were large, principally for future delivery. Yesterday the sales only reached 525 barrels, a large falling off. The receipts were unusually light; the stock in the market has been reduced down to a very limited amount.

REFINED OIL—The market was without animation; holders as a general thing have done well, and are not disposed to force sales or make any large concessions in order to dispose of their stock. They can afford to wait, and have made up their minds to do so. The following offers have been made and refused: For July delivery, Philadelphia, 37c; August, 38c; September, 40c; October, 41c; November, 42c. The only sale that came under our notice was 500 barrels bonded, August delivery, Philadelphia, 38½c. Free Oil was dull and neglected.

CRUDE—The market continues dull. There was no demand. The sales of the previous days appeared to have furnished the market with an ample supply; sales 300 barrels bulk, 12½c; 100 do without packages, 11½c, and 125 barrels do, same conditions, at 11½c per gallon.

Provision and Whisky Markets.

LOUISVILLE, July 9.—The market for Mess Pork is dull and quiet. Bacon steady; sales 15 casks Shoulders at 17c; 20 do clear Sides at 22c on orders, and sale of 3 tierces Stagg's Hams at 25c. Lard easier; sales of 12 tierces at 21½c; 200 kegs at 23a23½c.

Whisky—We note sales of 55 bbls new raw at $2 25, duty paid. Sales of rectified at $2 20a2 25; new copper at $2 35, and 50 bbls Bourbon at $2 50.

ST. LOUIS, July 9—Whisky lower and unsettled, with sales reported of 8 and 10 bbls at $2 18; 33 do at $2 19; 43 do, in lots, at $2 20 ℔ gallon, and 30 do on private terms.

CINCINNATI, July 100.—Mess pork has had a steady market, with fair sales, at $32 50a32 75. The latter figure is the trading price, though the offerings are not large. Lard has been neglected, and has declined so that it is offered at 20¾c. and can probably be bought at 20½c. Cut meats have advanced ½c to ⅜c during the week, though the market is now rather more quiet than it was. Bulk shoulders have sold to a liberal extent at 15c. Bulk sides are held at 17½c; bulk clear sides at 19½c. Bacon shoulders are quoted at 17c; sides at 19½c; and clear sides at 21½c, though it is said slight concessions on the latter two articles can be had. Sugar cured hams are steady at 23½a24½c.

Whisky—Bonded is held at 27c, and free at $2 25. The market is steady at the quotations, with a fair amount of business doing.

FAMILY MARKET.

LIVING EXPENSES IN PITTSBURGH.

CAREFULLY REVISED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1866.

An abundant supply of Produce was offered for sale in the Diamond Market, this morning. In many things prices were very irregular, drooping down to a very low figure as the heat of the day came on. New Potatoes were very plentiful and large in size for the season. They can be purchased for $2 00 per bushel. Old Potatoes have nearly gone out of market. Asparagus, Rhubarb, Spinach, Strawberries, Peas and Currants are nearly "gone for the season." New Apples were for sale in abundance at 30 cents per half peck. We noticed one lot of "Roasting Ears" or new Corn at 50c per dozen. A few new Tomatoes sold at 50 to 75c per dozen. Raspberries sold at 30 to 35 cents per qaart. There is no change in the price of butter. Farmers were getting 30 cents per dozen for eggs, but city dealers were selling theirs at from 20 to 25 cents. The receipts of fresh fish are rather limited, and the varieties reduced to Lake Salmon, Perch, White Fish and Mackinaw Trout. There is no change in fresh meats, but the high price that butchers pay for live stock, and the warm weather acts unfavorably to the butcher, at present prices. The supply of poultry is limited and commands high prices. In groceries, sundries, spices, &c., there is no change to note. We quote the retail prices as follows:

BREAD AND CRACKERS.

Wheat loaf, each	10	Graham Crackers, ℔ lb	17
Rye " "	10	Dyspepsia " "	15
Boston, Crackers, ℔ lb	15	Cream " "	40
Wine " "	17	Graham Wafers, " "	17
Soda " "	17	Milk Biscuit, " "	17
Oyster " "	13	Ginger Snaps, " "	22
Water " "	13	Pilot Bread, " "	13
Butter " "	15	Tea Cake, ass't, " "	25
Sugar " "	17	Almond Nuts, " "	25

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Butter, print, ℔ lb	30 to 35	Cheese, com'n Ohio	20
" roll	25 to 28	Eggs, hen ℔ doz	20 to 30
" common	20	Dutch Cheese, ℔ doz	20
Cheese, Goshen	25		

FISH—FRESH.

Lake Salmon	12	Frogs, ℔ doz	$2 00
Perch	15	White fish	15
Mackinaw Trout, ℔ lb	15		

FISH—DRY, SHELL, SMOKED, ETC.

Cod, dry ℔ lb	6 to 8	Mackerel, No. 1, shore in kits	$4 00
Haddock (smoked) ℔ lb	25	Mackerel No. 2 large	3 25
Halibut (smoked) ℔ lb	25	" No. 3 ℔ lb	8
Burlington Herring ℔ doz	50	Oysters, half can	65
		" can	1 25
Lobsters, 2½ lb cans, each	50	White Fish, ℔ lb	12½
Lobsters, (live.) ℔ lb	10	Salmon (smoked) ℔ lb	40
Turtles, ℔ lb	10 to 12	" (pickled) "	25

FLOUR, MEAL, &C.

Extra Family, ℔ bbl	$13 50 to 15 00	Farina, ℔ paper	14
Fancy flour	16 50	Hominy, ℔ lb	5
Self raising, ℔ 12 lb bag	$1 05	Indian Meal, ℔ bush	1 20
Corn Starch, ℔ paper	14	Oatmeal, ℔ lb	9
		Samp	8

FRUITS, NUTS, ETC., DRY.

Apples ℔ lb	16 to 18	Prunes (eating)	60
Almonds	40 to 60	Pecans	40
Cocoa Nuts, each	25	Brazil Nuts	40
Raisins ℔ lb	25 to 30	Filberts	40
Peaches	25	Currants	22
English Walnuts	30	Dates	40
Peanuts ℔ qt	20	Figs	38 to 40
Dried Cherries, ℔ qt	35	Citrons, ℔ lb	60
Prunes (cooking)	30		

FRUITS—GREEN, CANNED; OILS, JELLIES, &C.

Apples ℔ hlf peck	30	Peaches, 3 lb cans	60
Lemons ℔ doz	50 to 75	Tomatoes 2½ lb cans	35 to 40
Green corn, 2½ lb cns	60	Assorted jellies in tumblers	50 to 60
Strawberries, do do	60 to 75	Pickles, in jars	30, 50 to 60
Blackberries, do do	50	Ketchup, ℔ bottle	25 to 40
Pears, do do	60	Salad oil, ℔ bottle	62 to 1 25
Sardines, ¼ boxes	50	Sauces, do	25, 60 to 75
Do ½ do	35	Honey, ℔ lb	50
Honey, strained, ℔ lb	35		
Oranges ℔ doz	75 to 100		

GROCERIES.

Coffee, choice Rio ℔ lb	30 to 33	Tea, Young H'n	1 50 to 2 00
Roast Rio ℔ lb	35	" Fongtar	1 50
Java	40	" Imperial	2 00
Sugar, brown, ℔ lb	12½	Candles, star ℔ lb	30 to 35
" light	15 to 16	" tallow	18 to 20
" crushed and powdered	18 to 19	Lard ℔ lb	25
" maple	20	Rice, Island ℔ lb	12
Molasses, Porto Rico ℔ gal	80 to 1 00	" S. Carolina	15
" Cuba	80 to 1 00	Soda, ℔ lb	20
" Sorgh'm	80 to 1 00	Salt, table ℔ bx	20
" Maple ℔ qt	50	Soap, rosin ℔ lb	6 to 8
Tea, Oolong ℔ lb	1 00 to 1 50	Starch ℔ lb	10
" Eng. Break. E. F.	1 50 to 1 75	Macaroni, Italian ℔ lb	25
" Souchong	1 00 to 1 50	" American	20
Chocolate, ℔ lb	60	Tapioca ℔ lb	25
		Syrups, Best	1 50
		do Penna	1 25
		do common	1 00

MEATS—FRESH.

Sirloin, ex. cut, ℔ lb	25	Leg of Mutton ℔ lb	12 to 15
Rib roast, do ℔ lb	25	Fore quarter ℔ lb	10 to 12
do do ℔ lb	20	Veal cutlets, ex., ℔ lb	25
Round, ℔ lb	18 to 20	do do	20
Chuck rib, ℔ lb	12 to 15	Roast veal, ℔ lb	15 to 20
Cross rib, ℔ lb	12	Stewing veal, ℔ lb	12 to 15
Plate and Nvs	12	Liver pudding, ℔ lb	10
Liver, ℔ lb	5 to 10	Kidneys, each	10 to 15
Hearts, each	25 to 40	Tripe, each	50 to 75
Pork, ℔ lb	15 to 18	Sweet bread, ℔ pair	15 to 20
Mutton chops	15 to 20	Haslets (sheep) each	5 to 10
Suet, ℔ lb	15 to 20	Calves Heads, each	10

MEATS—SALT, SMOKED, ETC.

Dried Beef, ℔ lb	30	Tongues, smoked, each	50 to 75
Breakfast bacon	28	Sausages, ℔ lb	20
Ham	25 to 28	Pigs feet, ℔ set	25 to 30
Shoulders	15	Bologna	20
Sides, clear	18 to 20	Head cheese	20
Corned Beef	10 to 15		

POULTRY.

Chickens, ℔ pr	1 25 to 1 50	Ducks, ℔ pair	$1 00 to 1 25
Young Geese, each	75	Spring Chickens, ℔ pair	75 to 1 25

SPICES OF A PURE QUALITY.

Cinnamon, ℔ lb	$1 00	Cayenne, ℔ lb	$1 00
Allspice, ℔ lb	65	Mace, ℔ lb	2 00
Ginger, ℔ lb	65	Nutmegs, ℔ lb	2 00
Cloves, ℔ lb	80	Mustard, ℔ lb	60
Pepper, ℔ lb	50	Jamaica Ginger, ℔ lb	75

SUNDRIES.

Coal, ℔ bushel	12 to 13	Coal oil, ℔ qt	20
Brooms, each	35 to 50	Apple butter ℔ qt	20
Pickles, ℔ doz	15 to 20	Canton Ginger, ℔ jar	1 00
Baking Powders, ℔ paper	30 to 65	Spiced Salmon, ℔ can	1 25
Burnett's Extract, ℔ bottle	30 to 35	Blair's Liquid Rennet, ℔ bottle	25
Concentrated Lye, ℔ box	25	Bed Cords (Manilla), each	70
Babbitt's Washing Powder, ℔ lb	15	Bed Cords (Hemp), each	50
Milk, ℔ qt	10	Wheaten Grits (Heckers) ℔ peck	75
Wooden B'kts, each	30 to 40	Sour Kraut, ℔ qt	10 to 15
Tubs, each	30 to 1 75	Schmear Kase, ℔ qt	10 to 15

VEGETABLES.

Beets, new ℔ bunch	5	Radishes, ℔ b'ch	3 to 5
Horse rad'sh, ℔ root	5	Soup Beans, ℔ quart	8 to 10
Lettuce, ℔ head	3 to 5	New Cucumb'rs e'h	5 to 10
New onions, ℔ bunch	3 to 5	Asparagus, ℔ b'ch	8 to 10
Parsnips, ℔ bunch	5	Greens, ℔ half peck	8
Pie plant ℔ bunch	5 to 10	Strawberries ℔ box	40 to 50
Squash, ℔ half peck	8 to 10	New Potatoes, ℔ hf peck	15 to 30
Salad, ℔ plate	5	Cherries, ℔ quart	20 to 25
Green peas, ℔ hf p'k	20 to 30	Polk Greens, ℔ bunch	3
Green currants, ℔ qt	20 to 25	Cabbage, ℔ head	10 to 15
Potatoes, Irish, ℔ bush	1 50 to 1 75	Parsley, ℔ bunch	3
Gooseberries, ℔ qt	25	Shives ℔ bunch	3
String beans ℔ hf pk	15 to 25	Cabbage Turnips, ℔ bunch	5 to 10
Mulberries, ℔ qt	25	New Tomatoes, ℔ doz	50 to 75
Early Blush Squash, each	10 to 30	Raspberries, ℔ qt	30 to 35
Cauliflower	15 to 30	New Corn ℔ dozen	50
Huckleberrys ℔ qt	35		

FEED, AT RETAIL.

Hay, ℔ cwt	$1 40 to 1 50	Shorts cut, ℔ cwt	$1 50
Oats, ℔ bush	60 to 65	Midlings, ℔ cwt	2 00
Corn, ℔ bush	1 00	Seconds, ℔ cwt	1 75
Oil meal, ℔ bush	1 35		

Stock of Hog Products in the West, June 30th.

The Chicago *Report and Review* estimates the stock in Chicago on the 1st inst., at 2,500,000 lbs of cut meats of all kinds, including stock in hands of smokers, exclusive of summer cut, and 17,000 to 18,000 bbls pork, a very large portion of which is mess. They estimate the stock of barrel pork in the country, including the stock in New York and in the hands of jobbers, at 150,000 bbls, against 262,000 bbls same date last season. The stock of cut meats in the West is estimated at 14,000,000 lbs, against 27,500,000 same date last season, and 24,447,950 lbs August 1, 1864. Reducing the entire stock of barrel pork and cut meats to pounds, we estimate the supply in the West at this date at 36,600,000 lbs, against 59,700,000 lbs the same date last season, showing a deficit of 23,100,000 lbs from same date last season. There may be some errors in our statement, but they are not of sufficient magnitude to change the general result.

But, making the most liberal estimates for stocks this season, it will be seen that the supply of provisions at this date is light beyond all precedent, and with the ordinary consumption the supply must be exhausted long before the commencement of another packing season. The advocates of lower prices insist that the present high rates at which cut meats and barrel pork rule must restrict consumption; hence a much smaller supply than usual will be required. Under ordinary circumstances, such reasoning would hold good, but a comparison of values at the present time must convince any one that every article that can possibly be used as a substitute is relatively higher than barrel pork or cut meat. At this date last season, beef cattle were 1a2½c ℔ lb lower, and live hogs 1a1½c lower than at the present. Flour was also 40a50 ℔ cent. cheaper, and plenty, $7 00 ℔ bbl being the extreme outside price for fancy spring extra, which would readily sell in this market to-day for $11 75a12 00 ℔ bbl. But with all things in favor of a healthy trade for provisions during the remainder of the season, we would not advise holders to look for any material advance on present prices. As a rule, the stocks are in the hands of those who bought at prices much below present figures, and the future as well as the present good of the trade requires that the consumers' demand should be freely met without a meterial advance in rates.

Cincinnati Live Stock Market.

July 10.—Beef Cattle.—The total receipts of the week were 1,160 head against about 750 head the previous week. The offerings yesterday amounted to 700 head, which were of good average quality, but the supply was in excess of the demand, and prices suffered a decline of about 25c on the higher grades. The butchers as usual were the principal purchasers, but one lot of about 25 head were bought for Eastern shipment, and the feeders took about 75 head. At the close there were 100 head left unsold.

QUOTATIONS PER 100 LBS., GROSS WEIGHT.

Common, $4 50a5 00; fair, $5 25a5 75; prime, $6 00a6 50; extra, $6 75a7 00.

Hogs—The receipts during the week have been large, but competition has been brisk, and prices have advanced 25c per 100 lbs. Light weights sell at $9 50a10 00, and heavy at $10 25a10 50 per 100 lbs gross weight.

Iron and Nail Markets.

LOUISVILLE, July 9.—The market is unchanged. Bar iron 5¾ to 6½c; hoop, 6¾a7½c; sheet, 7¾a9½; nail rod, 10½a12½c; boiler iron, 8¼a9¾c; steel wings, 12c; do slabs, 11c. Nails in lots are quiet; 10ds $7 25a7 50; other sizes in proportion.

Pig iron steady, with sales of 50 tons of hot blast at $52a53. Receipts 240 tons.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—The market for pig iron has been active, and an advance of $1 00 per ton has been established on hot blast. Manufactured iron is very firm, and an advance is looked for. Steel is steady. We now quote:

Pig iron, No. 1 hot blast (foundry), $51a52; No. 2 (mill iron), $48a49. Manufactured—flat, round and square bar, boiled, 5½c; do charcoal, 6½c ℔ lb; sheet iron, Nos. 10 to 17, boiled, 7½c; charcoal, 10½c. Horse shoes $7 75 a8 25 ℔ keg. Mule shoes, $8 75a9 25 ℔ keg. Steel—American cast, 19½c; American cast spring steel, 14½c; imported tool steel, 20c ℔ lb.

Nails—The market is active. Manufacturers are barely able to keep up with the demand. The following quotations are for lots of 100 kegs at a time. Small lots, 25c per keg more. We quote:

10d to 6d, $6 76 ℔ keg; 8d to 9d, $7 01; 7d, $7 26; 4d to 5d, $7 50; 2d, $9 00; 3d, $8 00; 3d fine, $9 00; spikes, $7 00; casing nails, $7 26a8 26; finishing nails, $7 75a8 75.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—Iron and nails continue in fair demand. We quote St. Louis rates: 10d nails at $7 25a$7 50 ℔ keg; common bar iron at 5¾a5¾c ℔ lb; small sizes, assorted, 6½a7½c; hoop iron, 7¾a11c; hollow ware, 8½c; pig iron, No. 1 Missouri hot blast at $55; do cold at $65; Tennessee, hot and cold, at $50 to 55 ℔ ton.

Ironton Iron Market.

[From the Ironton Register, July 5.]

There is nothing new regarding prices. A firmness is yet exhibited in every branch of the trade. Transactions in pig have been scarce. We note a sale of 200 tons No. 1, delivered here, at $50, on 60 days. Quotations still rest at $50a53 for No. 1 foundry; $47a49 for No. 2 mill. There is not the least apprehension of a fall below these figures. The signs of a better demand are brightening. Rates abroad are already strengthening.

In the year 1865, the production of pig iron in this county amounted to 20,570 tons, against 16,400 in the year before.

The Old Rolling Mill, Scott, Campbell & Co., is undergoing important repairs, so that full operations will be delayed about six weeks. Some parts of the mill, however, will be running in a couple of weeks. The rollers are being provided with new foundations, and the building itself will be considerably improved.

The tariff question is now agitating Congress, and a hard fight will be made on the proposed increase of iron duties. The bill was before the Committee of the Whole a few days since, when Mr. Bundy succeeded in getting the tariff on pig iron raised from $9 to $10. Whether the bill, with the section favorable to the interests of this locality, will finally pass the House is a question that cannot be definitely answered. The Western men have a beam in their eyes, which they are prone to make believe is a terrible monster, so that their fright makes them impervious to reason. Nothing but the passage and enforcement of the measure will disabuse their minds.

Lumber Markets.

LOUISVILLE, July 9.—There is a good demand for poplar lumber at $25 to 30 per 1,000; pine common, $35 to 40; second rate to choice, $50 to 70. Dressed flooring $50 to 85 for common to first rate. Shingles, pine $7 in raft, and $8 to 9 per 1,000, shaved or sawed; poplar shingles, machine cut, $4 to 5.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—The market has been steady with a fair demand, considering the interruption of the national holiday, and prices at the yards remain steady. There is nothing doing with river lumber. It is held above the views of our merchants. We quote prices at the yards as follows:

Lumber—Clear, per M, $80; first common, per M, $60 a65; second do do, $40a45; third do do, $25a27 50; first common flooring, per M, $75; second do do, $50a55; first common partition, per M, $80; first class weatherboarding, per M, $35; second do do, $27 50; pine joists and scantling, per M, $35a40; hemlock do do, $25.

Shingles—18 inch sawed, per M, $1 50; 16 inch do do, $7 50a8 00; 10 inch shaved, $9a10; 16 inch do, $8 00. Lath per M, $6 00a6 50. Posts—Cedar, per 100, $50a75.

Window Glass Markets.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—The tendency of the market is upward: We quote: 8x10 per box of 50 feet, $5 75; 10x12 do, 6 10; 10x14 do, 6 50; 10x15 do, 6 85; 10x16 do, 6 85; 10x17 do, 6 85; 10x18 do, 6 85; 10x20 do, 7 20; 12x15 do, 6 85; 12x15 do, 6 85; 12x16 do, 6 85.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—We quote 8x10, $5 75; 10x12, 6 10; 10x14, 6 85; 10x16, 7 20; 10x18, 7 20; 12x16, 7 20; 12x18, 6 60; 1 x20, 7 55.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHICAGO, July 11, 1866.

FLOUR—Was dull at a reduction of 20@25c; White Winter Extras selling at $13@13 50, and Spring Extras at $10 25@11 50.

WHEAT—Was in better demand, and owing to the breaking up of the Corner prices declined fully 20@25c, the market closing for No. 1 spring regular at $1 65; No. 2 Spring ruled quiet at $1 12@1 15; rejected was comparatively steady at 80@85c.

CORN—In fair request, and prices were a shade higher—closing at 59@59¼c for fresh receipts of No. 1; No. 2 sold at 57½@58c, and rejected at 51c; corn afloat was rather quiet at 60c for No. 1, and 63c for yellow.

OATS—Were moderately active and steady, at 32¼@32½c for No. 1, and 30¼@30½c for No. 2.

RYE—Was quiet, with sales of No. 1 at 70@71c, and of No. 2 at 66c.

BARLEY—Was dull and neglected.

PROVISIONS—Ruled quiet, and prices were nominally lower; mess pork was held at $31 75@$32. Lard was easier at 20c for prime.

FREIGHTS—Were steady at 7¾c for oats, and 10c for corn to Buffalo.

By Associated Press.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Flour dull and declined 25a30c. Wheat panicky; sales at $1 60a1 78 for No. 1, closing nominally at $1 65; No. 2 at $1 12a1 15. Corn active and advanced ½a1c; sales at 58a59½c for No. 1 and 57½a58½c for No. 2. Oats steady at 32¼a32½c for No. 1 and 30½ for No. 2. Provisions dull. Freights steady. Receipts—4500 bbls flour; 22,000 bush wheat; 150,000 bush corn; 69,000 bush oats. Shipments—5,000 bbls flour; 33,000 bush wheat; 28,000 bush corn; 135,000 bush oats.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 149⅞@149½.

Special Dispatch to Western Press.

NEW YORK, July 11, 1866.

MONEY.

There is a fair demand for money, but it is generally supplied at 5 per cent. on call.

GOLD.

The gold market fell off to 149⅞a149⅛ at the close, on the report that the Senate had resolved to postpone any action on the tariff.

EXCHANGE.

The market for exchange is quiet and firm. Bankers' bills are quoted at 108⅝a109, and short sight at 110⅛a110½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The Government securities were firm this afternoon, with a fair demand. The following were the closing prices: 5-20 coupons, 1865, 105a105⅛; 10-40 coupons, 98⅝a98¾; July 7-30s, 103⅝a103¾.

STOCKS.

The stock market was generally firm at the last open board. Erie continues the great feature of the market, and fluctuates wildly. There have been some heavy short contracts covered yesterday and to-day. Latest, Erie 74⅞.

PETROLEUM STOCKS.

Bennehoff Run, 900; Pithole Creek, 2 45; United States, 8 40; First National, 6.

MINING STOCKS.

New York Gold, 110.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Money moderately active at 5 per cent. Sterling, 108¾a109. Gold firmer, opening at 149¾, advancing to 150⅞, and closing at 150. Total exports of specie to-day, $792,826. Government stocks active and firmer. Stocks steady. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 98⅜; Chicago and Rock Island, 96¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 110; Chicago and Northwestern, 34¼, do preferred, 63⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 85⅛; Illinois Central, 122⅜; Michigan Southern, 81½; Reading, 107⅛; Hudson, 114⅛; Erie, 74⅞; New York Central, 99; Boston Water Power, 31; Mariposa preferred, 20½; Quicksilver, 58¼; 5-20 coupons, 1865, 105⅛; U. S. 10-40 coupons, 98⅝; 10-30s, second series, 103⅝; do third series, 103⅞; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 27⅞.

The *Commercial's* money article says the stock market shows a vigorous recovery from the slight reaction of yesterday. Transactions at the Morning Board were unusually large, and prices range higher throughout the list. The activity in Governments continues. Government is at present a large operator in securities, and the present excitement and advance in prices is chiefly owing to its transactions. The passage of the tariff bill in the House, with such a large majority, has revived the confidence in the gold room that the bill will become a law. There has consequently been an enlarged demand from speculators, with a view to holding gold off the market, so as to squeeze the importers. Money is in rather more demand, and some lenders are holding for six per cent. on call loans. The general rate, however, is 5 per cent. Discounts are a shade firmer, but quiet; prime names range at 5½a7 per cent.

The *Post's* money article says: There is no sales of gold for delivery, and loans of coin are made either without interest or at 3a4 per cent in favor of the borrower. The foreign demand for United States securities is the only feature of general interest. There is much activity in the loan market. Of railroad shares Erie is the chief favorite, and has risen to 76⅞.

The following were the sales at the 4 o'clock open board to-day: Western Union Telegraph, 53⅝; Erie, 74⅝; Hudson River, 114⅛; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 81⅛; Rock Island, 96⅝; Chicago and Northwestern, 34⅜. Gold closed at 149⅞.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Cotton dull and lower at 36c for middling. Flour dull and prices strongly tend downward, at $7 65a8 55 for extra State; $8 70a10 95 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $10 10a$13 75 for trade brands, closing quiet. Whisky dull. Wheat dull and drooping for common, at $2 25 for No. 1 Chicago spring; $2 29 for new No. 1 Milwaukee; $2 20 No. 1. Corn a shade firmer at 84a85c for unsound new mixed western; 86a87½c for sound do, and 90c for high mixed nearly yellow. Oats dull and heavy at 51a55c for new western, the latter an extreme. Coffee dull. Sugar quiet at 10¾a11¼c. Molasses firm but quiet. Petroleum dull at 23c for crude and 39a40c for refined in bond. Wool—Domestic and foreign quiet at 55a65c for superfine and extra pulled; 23a45c for California; 22a34c for Texas and 45a55c for Cape. Pork dull and lower at $31 75a32 00 for new mess, closing at $31 75 cash; $29 50 for old do, and $26 25a26 50 for prime. Beef unchanged, at $16a21 50 for new plain mess, $20 50a24 50 for new extra mess. Beef hams nominal at $45. Cut meats firm at 13½a15½c for shoulders, 17a23c for hams. Bacon firm, with a moderate demand, at 18c for short clear; 17½c for short ribbed. Lard dull and heavy; sales of 350 bbls at 18¾a21c. Butter, 25a40c for State. Cheese dull at 18a22c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS EXCHANGE, July 11.—Jobbers' prices—Brown Sheetings—Amoskeag A, 25c; do B, 24c; Appleton A, 24c; do C, 18c; do D, 22c; do E, 14c. Fine Brown—Bedford, 16½; Boot H, 17c; do O, 20c; Great Falls M, 21c; do S, 18½c. Drills, Brown—Amoskeag, 28c; Boot Mills 26; Globe, 22c; Massachusetts, 25c. Ginghams—Glasgow, 26; Hartford, 22½c; Lancaster, 28c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, July 11.—Flour dull, and 50c per bbl lower; sales of 900 bbls at $13 75 for No 1 spring, $12 25a12 75 for red winter, and $15 25 for double extra. Wheat dull with a downward tendency; sales of No 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 22½, and No 1 Chicago spring at $1 95. Corn opened at 97c, and closed at 77c for No 1 Illinois, with sales of 22,000 bushels. Oats nominal. Canal rates dull on grain; wheat 12½c; corn 11c to New York. Lumber $4 00 to the Hudson. Boats scarce. Canal exports 25,000 bus wheat; 61,000 bush corn; 78,000 bush rye.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Cotton dull; middling 36c. Coal active and advancing. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat declining; new red $2 75 to 2 85. Corn steady; mixed western 95c; yellow $1 03. Coffee quiet. Sugar and molasses unchanged. Whisky, Pennsylvania, $2 25.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 11.—Flour declined 25c. Wheat steady at $1 90a1 91 for No. 1. Corn firm at 68c. Oats quiet at 36c. Receipts—35,000 bushels wheat, 11,000 bushels corn, 16,000 bushels oats. Shipments—45,000 bushels wheat, 72,000 bushels oats.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 11.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; sales No. 1 new white Michigan $2 26, and Amber $2 35. Corn active; sales No. 1 White, 87½c; No. 2, 83c. Other grains unchanged. Lake freights dull; nothing doing.

Wool Markets.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—There is a fair demand at the quotations:

Fine Fleece, washed, ℔ lb	55a60c
Coarse and medium, washed, ℔ lb	45a50c
Tub, ℔ lb	47a50c
Unwashed, ℔ lb	25a35c

LOUISVILLE, July 9.—Wool is in fair demand; unwashed, 25a32c; tub washed, 43a45c, as to quality.

AGENTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL.

The following gentlemen are the authorized agents in the towns named for the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL:

Alliance, Ohio	J. D. MILLER
Allegheny Valley Railroad	A. G. MCKALIP
Altoona, Pa.	GEO. W. PATTON
Alliance, Ohio	D. G. HESTER
Allegheny City	J. T. SAMPLE
Brownsville, Pa.	W. SHOWERS
Baldwin, Pa.	W. C. ADAMS
Blairsville, Pa.	W. R. BOYERS
Bloomdale, Ohio	J. B. SIMERAL
Beaver, Pa.	D. D. JOHNSON
Brookville, Pa.	W. J. MCKNIGHT & BRO
Bellair, Ohio	ISAAC T. OXTOBY
Birmingham, Pa.	C. FELD
Burgettstown, Pa.	E. P. WILSON
Braddock's Field, Pa.	S. G. GOULD
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Candor, Pa.	H. J. COOK
Crestline, Ohio	W. FIELDS
Cecil, Pa.	J. MATHEWS
East Liverpool, Ohio	L. R. FARMER
Elrod's Station, Pa.	G. W. HARPER
Elizabeth, Pa.	D. O. C. LAMBERT
East Lewistown, Ohio	D. THOMAN
Ewing's Mills, Pa.	JAMES EWING
Espyville, Pa.	M. W. SMART
E. & P. R. R.	S. H. JOHNSON
East Liberty, Pa.	SAML. ROSS
Freeport, Pa.	J. H. SHOOP
Franklin, Pa.	SMITH, DAVIS & CO
Greenville, Pa.	W. P. HANNA
Greensburg, Pa.	HUGH ARTERS
Hollidaysburg, Pa.	C. G. LOWRY
Havelock, Pa.	H. MCCUNE
Hopedale, Ohio	SAMUEL PAUL
Indiana, Pa.	WM. EARL
Island Run Oil Regions	JOHN MOORE
Johnstown, Pa.	THOMAS TEST
Jamestown, Pa.	A. SIGNER
Jeddo, Ohio	A. F. BRAY
Kittanning, Pa.	W. H. DICKEY
Library, Pa.	A. C. WILSON
Latrobe, Pa.	T. LONERGAN
Linesville, Pa.	S. J. BARACKMAN
Lawsonham, Pa.	R. W. ORR
Leecnburg, Pa.	J. P. KERR
Laytonia, Pa.	J. A. LOWREY
Monongahela City, Pa.	AMOS CRALL
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Monongahela House	W. W. WARD
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Rochester, Pa.	J. LINNENBRINK
Pithole City, Pa.	C. H. JONES & CO
P. & C. R. R.	J. W. BLACKBUN
Rostraver, Pa.	M. W. ECKLES
Rural Ridge, Pa.	WILLIAM PORTER
Saltsburg, Pa.	J. W. MCQUISTON
Sewickley, Pa.	BREADING G. WAY
Sharon, Pa.	C. M. RICE
Salem, Ohio	ISAAC TRESCOTT
Sharpsville, Pa.	C. M. RICE
Sharpsburg, Pa.	G. B. BARKER
Smicksburg, Pa.	W. N. SIMS
Steubenville, Ohio	S. GLENDENNING & SON
Smith's Ferry, Pa.	J. M. ATEN
Spring Dale, Pa.	J. HENDERSON
Titusville, Pa.	B. N. HURD & CO
Talley Cavey, Pa.	R. MCDONALD
Uniontown, Pa.	J. H. SPRINGER
Upper Middletown, Pa.	JAMES NICKLE
Youghiogheny	A. FULTON
Wellsville, Ohio	GEORGE A. IMBRIE & CO
Washington, Pa.	BENJ. BRACKNEY & CO
Waynesburg, Pa.	GEO S. JEFFERY
Wooster, Ohio	BONEWITZ & CARR
Woods Run	R. SHIPMAN
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BEST UNIONTOWN HYDRAULIC CEMENT always on hand and for sale by

CHAS. B. LEECH,

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CLARET AND CHAMPAGNE WINE.

75 Cases and Baskets just received per Pennsylvania Railroad, by

MILLER & RICKETSON,

jy2 Nos. 221 and 223, cor Liberty and Irwin sts.

SUGAR—

200 bbls Lovering's Crushed, Granulated Powdered, A and B Coffee Sugars. 10 hhds choice Cuba; 20 bbls extra C, and 20 bbls Yellow. For sale by

my17. MILLER & RICKETSON.

RIVER NEWS.

STEAMERS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED

Arrived.

Franklin	Carmack	Brownsville.
Telegraph	Bougher	Monon City.
James Rees	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Kate Putnam	Lightner	Cincinnati.
Arabian	Bishop	Cincinnati.
Fayette	Cox	Geneva.
Chieftain	Abrams	Geneva.
J. L. Graham	Rayburn	Smith's F'ry

Departed.

Franklin	Carmack	Brownsville.
Telegraph	Bougher	Monon City.
James Rees	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Gallatin	A. S. Carlisle	Geneva
Elector	Phillips	Geneva.
Forest City	Gordon	Parkersburg.
Nera	Devenny	Cincinnati.

THE RIVER—Last evening at twilight the marks on the Monongahela bridge indicated three feet four inches; the metal marks at the foot of Wood street exhibited four feet eight inches, and the marks on the Allegheny pier four feet five inches. The weather during the day was pleasant.

DURING the low water Captain G. D. Moore will place the light draught steamer Advance No. 2 in the Parkersburg trade, in place of the Bayard. Those doing business in that trade will meet with no delays in shipments or travel. The Advance No 2 has been thoroughly renovated, and all her departments are very comfortable. She leaves at noon to-day.

THE fine packet Kenton, Capt. Dunlap, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has just undergone extensive and thorough repairs, and is to-day one of the best boats that floats. We take pleasure in recommending boat and officers. Mr. William Dunlap, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers have the best of attention.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.—The first class steamer Fayette, Capt. M. A. Cox, leaves to-day at 5 P. M. for the above ports. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of officers that would make a less worthy boat popular. With Cox in charge and Mr. Moorehouse in the office, this boat is certain to be a favorite.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.—The new and splendid People's Line packet Chieftain, Capt. Abrams, leaves at 5 P. M. for the above ports. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations, and is in charge of officers that are certain to make a boat popular. With Capt. Mason in the office and Capt. Abrams in charge, the Chieftain is certain to be a favorite.

THE splendid passenger steamer Columbia, in charge of that clever boatman and Captain, R. J. Porter, leaves to-day for Evansville, Cairo, St. Louis and St. Paul. This boat is one of the best ever constructed, and in charge of as clever a set of officers as can be found. Passengers who have traveled on the Columbia speak in flattering terms of her appointments. Captain Porter has hosts of friends. He does honor to their friendship; he is a gentleman in the true acceptation of the term. Call early if you wish to secure a state-room.

Cincinnati.

July 10.—We condense the following from the *Enquirer*:

The weather yesterday was wet. A heavy rain set in during the morning and continued throughout the forenoon. From reports, it is general, and we may expect a considerable rise at this point.

The river at this point commenced rising slowly, caused by the heavy rains of yesterday, and at six o'clock last night had risen fully ten inches, with ten feet full in the channel at that hour. Licking river was pouring out strong last evening.

The Cumberland, by last accounts, was falling, with scant three feet on the shoals. Our latest advices from other ports will be found in our special telegraphic columns on the inside.

Business on the landing yesterday was dull, as but little could be done during the forenoon on account of the incessant rains.

The committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce of this city to report on the Louisville and Portland Canal improvement, handed in their report yesterday afternoon, the particulars of which will be found in our local columns.

The Luella, a boat owned in Pittsburgh, has been chartered by the Government to run in the vicinity of Fort Benton, Upper Missouri river, until September. When the Government chartered her she was on her way down to St. Louis.

The Tablequah, in command of Captain Abrams, is at the landing, and is loading for Nashville and intermediate points.

LOUISVILLE AND JOHNSONVILLE TRADE.—The packet trade between Louisville and Johnsonville, Tennessee river, is sustained by the heavy hauling for the Government. All the old lumber and material in the quarters is being transported to Jeffersonville.

The *Commercial* of the same date says:

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., July 9—8 P. M.—There is thirty-two inches in the steamboat pass over the Falls, and rising. It rained Sunday hard, and all day Monday. On Sunday the Lady Franklin and Champion passed down through the canal. The Mary Swan passed over the Falls all safe, and will leave for Memphis on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, as a regular packet. On Monday the steamer Naugatuck and Emma No. 3 passed up. D. M. DRYDEN, Falls Pilot.

EVANSVILLE, July 9, 7 P. M.—Heavy rains have fallen here yesterday and this morning. It is still cloudy and hot. The river has fallen two feet since Saturday. Business fair. Port List, Sunday—Wauanita, Cincinnati to St. Louis; Emma No. 3, St. Louis to Cincinnati; Charmer, Cairo to Evansville; Yorktown, Pittsburgh to St. Louis; Morning Star, Louisville to Memphis; Naugatuck, Memphis to Cincinnati; J. T. McCombs, Louisville to Henderson; Lorena, St. Louis to Pittsburgh; Leonora No. 2, Louisville to Evansville; Myrtle, Nashville to Evansville; P. W. Strader, Louisville to New Orleans; Armada and Nashville, Cairo to Evansville. Monday—Fanny Brandies, Louisville to Nashville; Cora S., Louisville to St. Louis; Shamrock, St. Louis to Pittsburgh; J. T. McCombs and Leonora to Louisville; Champion and Lady Franklin, Cincinnati to St. Louis; Charmer to Cairo; Curlew, to Rockport; Newsboy, to Henderson and return; Liberty No. 2, Memphis to Louisville.

The Wauanita, Emma, Yorktown, Lorena, Morning Star, Strader, Shamrock, Champion and Lady Franklin had big trips. All the others rather light. The Naugatuck was light. She received 200 bbls flour here. The Armada had numerous people. The Nashville was very light. The Lorena has undertaken to run in opposition to the Louisville and Henderson mail line. The Tarascon carries passengers to Louisville at $2 50. The Liberty is one day behind time and light. The work of paving the wharf has commenced. J. B. Maynard, late of the Louisville *Democrat*, has purchased Kieroff's interest in the *Courier* of this city.

The Mercury ran through herself, a few days ago, in the Cumberland river, and is coming out with one engine. The Nick Casey, towboat, broke her shaft a few days ago. There were three feet large on Harpeth Shoals, on Saturday, and stationery.

The *Gazette*, same date, says:

BOATS IN PORT.—J. R. Gilmore, Armadillo, Annie Laurie, Leonidas, Kate Robinson, Golden Eagle, Harry Dean, Tablequah, Pine Grove and Nightingale.

SINKING OF THE TUG BRILLIANT.—The tug Brilliant, which left here for Madison with two barges, containing 15,000 bushels coal, belonging to the Union Coal Company, struck, at six o'clock Sunday morning, the Anna, which was aground at Rising Sun bar, and immediately sank. Col. Wilson, the Superintendent of the company, left yesterday to endeavor to save the coal, the barges having grounded. If not secured the present rise would drive the barges against the pier at Rising Sun.

ENGINEERS' CONVENTION.—A convention of steamboat engineers commenced a session in Louisville yesterday.

Memphis.

July 9—P. M.—Weather warm and wet to-day. River rising. Passed down—Sharkey, Pope, Mississippi and Belle St. Louis. Passed up—Ruth, Platte Valley, City of Cairo, Silver Cloud and Minnie.

Last Thursday a stationary boiler near Austin, Mississippi, exploded, killing two men instantly, and fearfully wounding four, three of whom have since died.

W. K. Poston, member of the Tennessee Legislature, Alderman A. K. Becket, Thos. McKean and William Brinkley, all old and respected citizens of Memphis, have died within the past forty-eight hours.

The Arkansas and White rivers are both falling.

Cotton nominal at 31@32c; no sales. Eggs 39c, and very scarce. Butter 30@35c, and scarce. Mess pork $35@36. Bacon 22@23c; shoulders 17c. Hay $22@24 per ton for timothy. Potatoes $3 per bushel, and market glutted. Onions $5. Corn—Yellow 85c; white 95c from store.

St. Louis.

July 9—P. M.—The steamers Clara Dolsen and Henry Von Phul, were sold on the 28th ult., at auction, by the administrators of Edward Walsh's estate. The latter brought $31,000. The Clara Dolsen was bid off by Captain M. L. Henry, and the matter coming before the Probate Court, the sale was sustained by a decision rendered on Friday, by Judge McDonald. The Clara Dolsen is the largest steamer afloat on the Father of Waters, except the Ruth. She is now undergoing thorough repairs, and will sail in a few days for New Orleans, from which port she has made the trip to this city in the remarkable short period of five days.

The St. Joseph *Herald* has the following:

"The steamer Sam Gaty was yesterday afternoon looked for from Omaha. She is expected to bring down quite a large number of half-breed Indians from up the country somewhere. From a friend we learn that these same half-breeds have in various towns on the river above this place committed many depredations, ransacking towns, pillaging and getting drunk, and creating disturbance. It appears they have for some time past been engaged in lumbering, but have become dissatisfied, and travel from town to town making raids, &c. Let them set foot here and commence some of their devilish tricks, and we will show them what's what."

Since our last heavy rains have continued falling almost incessantly, and the tributaries of the river have swollen considerably, the river at this point has risen over two feet and still rising. Boatmen have seldom experienced so long a continuance of high water as has prevailed the present season. From accounts which reach us from the upper country there is no likelihood of a decline at present. Dispatches from St. Joseph announce a new rise away up the river, and advices from St. Paul speak of expected new freshets, resulting from heavy rains.

We condense the following from the *Democrat*:

Heavy rains have fallen almost without interruption, for thirty hours or more, all over this section and the North West. The river was rising fast yesterday. A new swell is expected in all the upper rivers. Business continues tolerably fair for the season. During the two last days arrivals and departures have been few. The amount of tonnage in port is small.

BOATS DUE—Among the first boats due are the Amelia Poe, Favorite, Miner, Ben Johnson, Peoria City, Forsyth, Belle Memphis, Wauanita, Mollie Able, M. S. Mepham, Minnie, Imperial, Antelope, Stonewall and Mexico.

On the last upward trip of the Minnesota, Wm. Mulhall, a deck hand, fell overboard and was drowned. The mate and others threw over a skiff to his assistance, and made vigorous efforts to save him, but he went out of sight at once. He had lost his footing while carrying a box to a barge. No one on board knows where his home was, nor whether any wife, children or other relatives will mourn his loss. The accident happened above Muscatine.

By a decision of the United States Court at New Orleans, we learn that the stamers Frolic, J. M. Sharp, Nina Simmes, Anna Perrett, Vigo, Eleanor, Leila, Texas, T. D. Hine and T. S. Connelly, all libelled, were restored to their owners with the payment of all costs.

We learn that the Quitman will have forty thousand dollars worth of improvements put upon her while lying up. She will have a set of new boilers, and new cylinder timbers placed in her, which will make her almost new. She will be in readiness again in about six weeks.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of Friday, says: Capt. Hicks leaves to-day for up river to bring to this port the steamer Von Phul recently bought by Captain Wait for the New Orleans trade.

The Gleaner reports the new cut-off at Fairlie and Moore's which has left South Bend "in the lake," as being navigable, the Gleaner being the first boat through and having plenty of water. It will make a saving of about 12 miles, but leaves South Bend, Mrs. Jordan's lower landing, DeShay, and some other points in the cold. This is but one of the many changes which are constantly taking place on the Mississippi.

Louisville.

July 9.—We condense the following from the *Courier*:

The river was falling tolerably fast yesterday, with only four and a half feet water on the falls in the evening. During the previous forty-eight hours, the time of our last report, it had fallen six inches at the head of the falls, and eighteen inches at Portland.

The weather was quite warm Saturday, but cooler yesterday, with a good heavy dash of rain in the afternoon, which very materially tempered the atmosphere as well as allayed the dust. It had been threatening a storm for two or three days, and more or less rain has fallen all around us, with indications of another dash last evening.

On the falls there were thirty inches water last evening in the pass down the Indian chute, and falling. The channel continues navigable, the Mary Swan, a new craft, from Cincinnati, descending the chute in the forenoon.

FINE GOLD PAPERS—

FOR PARLORS OF NEWEST DESIGNS,

At No. 107 Market street ES & BRO.

ap21

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

W Mullins, 87 empty barrels; Schomaker & Lang, 390 bbls flour; J Schoonmaker & Son, 10 bbls barytes; S Reynolds, 3 tons metal, 1 car do do; Loppey & Weise, 105 green hides; Hartman & Lare, 853 rolls paper; A J Hagan, 171 sacks oats, 1 bundle sacks; J S Bell, 1 car oats; Henderson & Lang, 6 do do; Beckham & Long, 22 harvesters; Jones & Laughlins, 10 kegs nuts; J Wood & Son, 1 car metal; R Pitcairn, 1 car stone; Nimick & Co, 4 cars metal; Bryan & Caughey, 1 do do; W Bracken, 1 car stone; McElroy & Dickson, 1 bundle oil cloth; Henderson & Bro, 4 bbls flaxseed; Knox & Orr, 1 bbl pickles; Cook, Bros & Co, 3 bbls hams; J S Smith, 1 box boots; Guthrie & Sill, 2 cars staves; Ralya & Robinson, 1 do do; H H Collins, 1 car corn; Newcomer, Goe & Co, 10 kegs lard, 1 bbl eggs; Little, Baird & Patton, 1 barrel bacon; C J Bidwell, 6 grind stones; Seghmyer & Voskamp, 20 bags oats; J W Barker & Co, 5 cases dry goods; McWhinney & Hare, 18 bundles fellows, 12 do bows; Kier, Glover & Co, 2 cars fire brick; F Sellers & Co, 161 tierces hams; Kirkpatrick & Herron, 30 boxes soap, 100 bbls flour; J K Kennedy, 3 bbls, 3 boxes, 4 show cases, 1 lighter; B L Fahnestock & Co, 1 barrel putty; Martin, Oliver & Brickell, 6 kegs nails; J B Canfield, 250 pigs lead; E H Myers & Co, 1,520 hams.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

O Milnes, 39 sacks potatoes; J Knox, 31 grind stones, 1 box hardware; Mair & Davidson, 60 bundles spokes, 8 do hubs; Stewart & Grant, 1 bale wool; A Hoevler & Co, 9 sacks hair; S Fahnestock, 1 box hardware; Weldon & Kelley, 1 do do; Forsyth, Taylor & Co, 2 boxes scales; Singer, Nimick & Co, 58 chunks iron; J L Patterson, 1 car lumber; Mullinger & Bidwell, 33,650 lath; McKay & Bros, 6 ale barrels; J B Canfield, 25 boxes cheese; Graff & Reiter, 100 do do; Schomaker & Lang, 30 do do; W P Beck, 10 do do; W M Gormley, 100 bbls flour; E H Myers & Co, 100 do do; Wm Bingham, 100 barrels potatoes; L H Voigt & Co, 20 do do; Culp & Shepard, 1 car corn; J R Weldon, 24 packages paper.

Pitts. Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad.

E Wash, 1 car buckwheat, 2 cars wheat; Hitchcock, McCreery & Co, 3 cars wheat; John Taggart, 100 bbls green hides; Childs & Semple, 41 sacks wool; Segnmyer & Voskamp, 460 sacks flour; W P Beck & Co, 100 bbls flour, 2 bbls eggs; T C Jenkins, 83 bbls flour; H Herr, 1 car staves; L H Voigt & Co, 9 barrels eggs; Meanor & Harper, 1 box bacon, 1 sack rags; G A Kelley, 5 casks glue; R E Sellers & Co, 2 do do; George D Witcombe, 1 car car wheels; F Basler, 2 barrels ale; Chessman & Clark, 2 rolls leather.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Various owners, 4 cars marketing; Martin, Oliver & Brickell, 1 car iron and nails; Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co, 1 do do; Forester & McGraw, 1 car stone; Harrison & Bro, 1 do do; R C Loomis, 1 car pig iron; Rees, Graff & Dull, 1 do do; A Friend, 1 car tan bark; John Dunlap, 53 bundles sheet iron, Johnson, Taylor & Co, 1 car brick; Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 3 cars ties.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

J E McBeth, 34 rolls leather; A Kinlay, 5 bbls vinegar; Lawrence & Wightman, 2 cars stone; S McKee & Co, 80 feet stone; G H Anderson, 1 bundle leather; Clarke & Co, 25 sacks wool; P N Miller, 2 bbls whisky; C P Markle & Co, 26 bundles paper; H Childs, 2 bbls crackers; W F Armstrong, 108 bundles sheet iron; Moorhead & Co, 15 do do.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Pitts. Brownsville & Geneva U. S. Mail Transportation Company.

J H Roberts, 200 bundles straw boards, 30 bales wool; M Hass, 3 bales wool; S Cooper, 425 gallons stoneware; J Welta, 5 packages butter and eggs; Clarke & Co, 130 sacks wool; J H Lippincott, 2 barrels crackers; C P Markle & Co, 7 sacks rags; Fetzer & Armstrong, 19 sacks wool.

Pitts. Brownsv. & Geneva Peoples' Line.

W B Scaife, 6 pieces pipe; S M Wickersham, 1¾ tons pig iron; Stam & Illig, 1 box butter, 2 do eggs; W Stone, 96 hogs; W D Patterson, 7 bales sacks.

WHEELING ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. MAIER. J. S. M'KINLEY.

MAIER & McKINLEY,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

Steamboat Agents and Wharfboat Proprietors.

AGENTS for the PITTSBURGH and PARKERSBURGH DAILY PACKET LINE, WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA, keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

Boat Stores,

At 41 Water Street.

Boats supplied and freights received at all hours.

jy7-tf

PARKERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEO. B. NEAL. J. S. M'KINLEY.

Neal & McKinley,

Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS.

STEAMBOAT AGENTS AND

WHARFBOAT PROPRIETORS.

Agents for the Pittsburgh and Parkersburg Daily Packet Line. Agents of Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Parkersburg, West Virginia.

Cash advances made on consignments. Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of Crude, Refined, and Lubricating Oils. jy7-tf

CAIRO ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. B. HENDRICK,

RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchant,

AND WHARFBOAT PROPRIETOR,

CAIRO, ILL.

All steamers, in passing Cairo, make their first landing at Wharfboat, hence forwarding goods in the hands of the proprietor are always sure to be shipped promptly. Especial goods consigned to care of E. B. HENDRICK, Cairo, will receive prompt and careful attention. All communications relative to freights will be promptly answered.

PITTSBURGH REFERENCES.—JOSEPH WALTON, THOMAS FAWCETT. jel3-3m

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION

To Lake Superior.

The splendid low pressure passenger steamers NORTHERN LIGHT and LAC LA BELLE, will sail the following days on GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS to the Upper Lakes, leaving Cleveland at 9 o'clock P. M., and Detroit the following day at 10 o'clock P. M.

NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. M. H. MURCH.	LAC LA BELLE, Capt. JOHN SPALDING.
Tuesday, July 10 and 24	Tuesday, July 3, 17 & 31.
Aug 7 and 21.	Aug 14 and 28.

Rooms can be secured for any of the trips, or further information obtained by addressing

ROBERT HANNA & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

je21-1m

RIVER PACKETS.

Monongahela River Packets.

PEOPLE'S LINE

OF STEAMERS

(INCORPORATED)

PITTSBURGH,

Monongahela City, Brownsville

AND GENEVA.

THIS COMPANY will run a daily boat between the above points, comprised of the new and splendid side-wheel steamers

CHIEFTAIN R. R. ABRAMS, Commander.

ELECTOR ROBT. PHILLIPS, "

The ELECTOR leaves Pittsburgh on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 p. m. Returning—leaves Geneva for Pittsburgh on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 a. m., and Brownsville at 4 p. m.

The CHIEFTAIN will leave Pittsburgh for all points on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 P. M.

Returning, leaves Geneva for Pittsburgh on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 A. M., and Brownsville at 4 P. M.

This Company have FIRST CLASS WHARFBOATS at Monongahela City and Pittsburgh.

Freights Received at all Hours.

NO CHARGE for Commission on Eastern Freights.

THIS LINE will not Run Boats on the Sabbath.

APPLY ON BOARD OR TO

JOHN S. CUNNINGHAM,

AGENT.

On Wharfboat, foot of Grant St.

my11-tf

1866. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1866.

MONONGAHELA RIVER;

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva

(UNION LINE)

PACKET COMPANY

Will run four daily side-wheel steamers between Pittsburgh, Monongahela City, Brownsville, Rice's Landing, Greensboro, Geneva, and the Dunkard Oil Regions. This line is composed of the following steamers:

FAYETTE CAPT. M. A COX.

TELEGRAPH CAPT. D. BUGHER.

FRANKLIN CAPT. G. W. CLARKE.

GALLATIN CAPT. A. S. CARLILE

These packets will leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 a. m., and 5 p. m., except Sunday, when the departure will be at 8 o'clock, a. m.

The through packet for the Oil Regions will leave Pittsburgh daily at 5 p. m.; Brownsville daily at 5 a. m.

Returning—Leave Brownsville for Pittsburgh daily at 8 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Leaves Greensboro and Geneva at 10 o'clock; Rice's Landing at 12 o'clock m.

Leaves Monongahela City at 6 o'clock.

The line is composed of first-class side-wheel steamers, built expressly for the trade. They will be commanded by officers of long experience, who will pay particular attention to the wants and comfort of passengers. The boats will leave promptly at the hour advertised.

Freights Received at all Hours.

NO COMMISSION on Eastern Freights.

For further particulars, inquire of Capt. J. H. ROBERTS, At the Wharf-Boat, foot of Grant street Pittsburgh. L. COLVIN, Agent, Brownsville, Penna.

fe15

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENT.

1866.

NORTHERN LINE PACKETS,

FROM

St. Louis to Keokuk and Saint Paul.

One of the splendid side-wheel steamers of this line will leave St. Louis daily for Keokuk, Burlington, Davenport, Dubuque, Stillwater, St. Paul, and Minne-ha-ha Falls.

Through receipts for freight and passengers will be given to all points on the Upper Mississippi River, on steamers running from this port and connecting with Northern Line Packets at St. Louis.

Thus enabling consignees to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates. Apply to

JOHN FLACK, or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents, or to R. C. GRAY.

ap24

Muskingum River Packets.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.

Every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. The new and splendid Passenger steamer JULIA No. 2, Wm. COULSON, Commander, J. C. McVAY, Clerk, will leave as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, or J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents

Smith's Ferry Packet.

For Smith's Ferry and Glasgow.

The new light draught steamer JAMES L. GRAHAM, runs regularly between Pittsburgh, Smith's Ferry and Glasgow, leaving Pittsburgh on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M., and Glasgow and Smith's Ferry on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board.

my29 lmeod J. C. RAYBURN, Capt.

RIVER PACKETS.

Marietta & Parkersburg Packet Line

1866. 1866.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT

COMBINED,

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, MARIETTA AND PARKERSBURG

DAILY PACKET LINE

Comprising the following first-class Side-wheel Passenger Steamers:

BAYARD GEORGE D. MOORE, Master.

LENI LEOTI J. HAMILTON, Master.

FOREST CITY JOHN GORDON, Master.

DOWN TRIP—STEAMER URILDA.

Leaves Pittsburgh every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 9.30 P. M.

STEAMER LENI LEOTI.

Leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 A. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 9.30 P. M.

STEAMER FOREST CITY.

Leaves Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday at 11 A. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday, at 9.30 P. M.

UP TRIP—STEAMER FOREST CITY.

Leaves Parkersburg every Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 7 A. M.

UP TRIP—STEAMER BAYARD,

Leaves Parkersburg every Tuesday and Friday at 2 P. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.

STEAMER LENI LEOTI.

Leaves Parkersburg every Wednesday at 2 P. M., and Sunday at 7 A. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Thursday and Monday, at 7 P. M.

Connections going down are made at Wheeling and Bellair with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh train, which leaves Pittsburgh at 5.05 P. M., and Cleveland at 2.25 P. M. Also, with train of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, which leaves Chicago at 5.30 P. M.; and at Marietta with Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and with steamers to all points on the Muskingum river; and at Parkersburg with early train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and with Daily Line Steamers to Pomeroy, Gallipolis, Ironton, Portsmouth, Maysville and Cincinnati.

On up trip, connections are made at Bellair with Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, 6.00 A. M. train, by which passengers arrive at Cleveland at 1.45 P. M., and at Chicago at 7.00 A. M. next morning.

JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents,

At Wharfboat, foot of Wood st., Pittsburgh

Where freight will be received each day, up to 5.00 P. M. ia20

For St. Louis, Keokuk, and St. Paul.

THIS DAY 12th inst.;

The fine passenger steamer COLUMBIA, Captain PORTER, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or JOHN FLACK, Agents.

jy10

For St. Louis, Keokuk, Dubuque and St. Paul.

THURSDAY, JULY 12—4 P. M.

The new passenger steamer KENTON, Capt. J. H. DUNLAP, will leave for the above points on the first rise of water. For freight or passage apply on board, or to JAS. COLLINS. G. D. COLLINGWOOD, or JNO. FLACK, Agents.

jy9

RAILROADS.

Pennsylvania Central R. R.

Trains arrive and leave the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Fast Line	2.00 a m	Day Express	3.00 a m
Wall's No. 1	6.20 a m	Wall's No. 1	6.30 a m
Brinton No. 1	7.50 a m	Altoona Accom	7.50 a m
Wall's No. 2	8.40 a m	Cincinnati Ex	9.50 a m
Johnstown ac	9.50 a m	Wall's No. 2	10.50 a m
Baltimore Exp	1.00 p m	Wall's No. 3	11.50 a m
Phila. Express	1.30 p m	Johnstown Ac	2.50 p m
N. York Exp	1.50 p m	Braddock No. 1	3.40 p m
Wall's No. 3	2.05 p m	*Phila. Express	4.10 p m
Wall's No. 4	4.00 p m	Wall's No. 4	4.50 p m
Braddock No. 1	5.30 p m	Wall's No. 5	6.05 p m
Wall's No. 5	7.00 p m	Fast Line	10.15 p m
Altoona acc and Emg't train	10.15 p m	Wall's No. 6	10.50 p m
Day Express	10.50 p m		

*Daily, all others Sundays excepted.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9.15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10.05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12.50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2.00 p. m.

The Philadelphia and the Baltimore Express will arrive with the New York Express, at 1:50 p. m., on Sundays.

NOTICE.—In case of loss, the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

my21 W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

1866 THE PITTSBURGH, 1866.

Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W.

AND

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after May 20th, 1865, trains run as follows, viz:

Leave Pitts.	For Cincin'ti & Chicago.	For Cleveland.	For Wheeling.
Express	12:01 a. m.	2:10 a. m.	1:55 p. m.
Express	2:10 a. m.	1:55 p. m.	4:35 p. m.
Express	2:10 p. m.	1:55 p. m.	6:10 a. m.
Mail	6:45 a. m.	6:10 a. m.	4:30 p. m.

For New Castle and Erie, Express 5:50 a. m.

Returning, Arrive at Pittsburgh: P. F. W. & C. R. W., 3:20 a. m. 3:10 p. m. 6:00 p. m. 9:10 p. m. Erie Express, 6:35 p. m. C. & P. R. R., 11:05 a. m. 3:40 p. m. 9:30 p. m.

Accommodation Trains Leave Allegheny

N. B. Roch'r. N. C. Economy. Wellsville

9:00 a. m. 2:35 p. m. 3:30 p. m. 10:30 p. m. 3 30 p. m.

11:30 a. m.

4:50 p. m.

6:00 p. m.

Returning, Arrive in Allegheny.

P. F. W. & C. R. W., 7:15 a. m. 8:15 a. m. 9:45 a. m. 2:30 p. m. 4:30 p. m. 12:20 a. m.

C. & P. R. R., 9:00 a. m.

GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent, Union Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh.

A. Q. CASSELBERRY, Allegheny City.

my21 F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Pitts. Columbus and Cin. R. R.

THE GREAT SHORT ROUTE, VIA

STEUBENVILLE to COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS

And all the principal cities West and South-west.

On and after MONDAY, July 2d, 1866, trains will leave Pittsburgh as follows: Pittsburgh time.

	Departs.	Arrives.
Mail	2:10 A. M.	9:15 P. M.
Express	2:20 P. M.	10:00 P. M.
Fast Line	11:00 P. M.	9:30 A. M.
Way Accommodation	6:10 A. M.	7:40 P. M.
Steubenville Accom	4:40 P. M.	8:45 A. M.

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh,

S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent, Steubenville, Ohio.

jy7

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Change of Time.

On and after THURSDAY, April 26th, 1866, trains will leave and arrive at depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, Pittsburgh, as follows:

	Leaves.	Arrives.
Mail to and from Mahoning	7.00 a. m.	6.00 p. m.
Express do do do	4.00 p. m.	10.05 a. m.
Soda Works Accom		8.00 a. m.
Kiskiminetas do	1.30 p. m.	
First Hulton do	9.00 a. m.	11.20 a. m.
Parnassus do	11.00 a. m.	2.00 p. m.
Second Hulton do	6.30 p. m.	8.45 p. m.
Sunday Church Train, to and from Soda Works	1.00 p. m.	10.00 a. m.

H. BLACKSTONE, Superintendent.

ap26

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after THURSDAY, March 15th, 1866, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Express " "	3:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
West Newton Accommod'n	6:15 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommo'n	11:00 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
Second " "	10:00 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
Braddock's "	4:10 p. m.	5:45 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to J. R. KING, Agent.

mh15 W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.

BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

Pitts. Ft. W. & Chicago R. W.

AT MANSFIELD.

FORMS A SHORT AND DIRECT ROUTE TO

Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, St. Louis, New Orleans, &c.

Three Trains leave Pittsburgh Daily

11.00 P. M., 2.05 A. M., 2.10 P. M.

PASSENGERS FOR

MEADVILLE, FRANKLIN, OIL CITY, CORRY, TITUSVILLE, PITHOLE, NEW YORK, BOSTON, &c.,

Make close connections at CLARKSVILLE with the P., FT. W. C. AND ERIE & PITTS. R. W, LEAVE PITTSBURGH 5.50 A. M., and Allegheny 3.30 P. M.

82 Miles of Travel Saved.

Time as Quick and Fare as Low as by any Route.

Through Tickets and Baggage Checks can be procured at Offices of the PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W.

Be sure they read via

Atlantic & Great Western Railway.

D. M'LAREN, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

E. F. FULLER, GENERAL TICKET AGENT.

mh8

POTATOES.

500 bbls. choice Prince Albert Potatoes;

500 do Peach Blow do

Just arriving and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

ap12

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Cut for Restaurants and Barber Shops, for sale by W. S. HAVEN, corner Wood and Third streets.

je21

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DENTIST, 251 PENN ST. has been actively engaged in the practice of Dentistry over twenty years. Having a knowledge of Medicine, and practiced it for years, is enabled to cure diseases of the Mouth, correct irregularities of the Teeth, and devotes special attention to the formation and preservation of the natural Teeth. Office, 251 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. jel6-3m

300 BXS 2 LB CANNED PEACHES, 200 BXS. 3 LB. CANNED PEACHES, 100 BXS. RYDER'S PARAFINE CANDLES,

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je13

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If you wish to purchase a suit of BOYS' CLOTHING, elegantly and tastefully gotten up, call at Star of the West Clothing Hall, No. 169, corner St. Clair and Liberty streets. A. ARONSON, Merchant Tailor. N. B.—Imported Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings constantly on hand for men's wear. Garment made to order on short notice, and warranted to fit. my18

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CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS, THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES, WAGON AND SKEIN BOLTS, COACH AND LAG SCREWS, SQUARE AND HEXAGON NUTS, CAST AND WRO'T IRON WASHERS, MACHINE AND PLOW BOLTS, WROUGHT IRON HINGES, TUYERE IRONS, BRIDGE BOLTS AND CASTINGS, ROOF AND TRUSS BOLTS, COAL CAR WHEELS AND AXLES, BARGE AND COAL CAR BOLTS, STOVE AND SAW RODS, R. R. SPLICE BARS AND BOLTS, &c.

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MERCHANT BAR, ROUND and SQUARE IRON.

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BOILER PLATE, and SHEET IRON,

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SMALL T RAILS, 20 and 16 lbs, to the

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CHIMNEYS, BRITCHEN, FIRE BEDS, ASH PANS, STEAM PIPE, SALT PANS, IRON BRIDGES, OIL STILLS, OIL TANKS, AGITATORS, SETTLING PANS, CONDENSERS, PRISON DOORS, GASOMETERS, STEAM BOILERS.

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Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Driving Pipe with Bolle's patent wrought iron bands; Sugar Kettles House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either boul or flange; Rolls turned, and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of rolling-mill patterns purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry. ia21-ly

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BRONZE LAMPS, in great variety and styles c hand.

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Also, OIL TOOLS, with Patent Joint, MINE L COMOTIVES, &c., &c. Our ROCK DRILL of so steel, is of an entirely new pattern, and drills mu faster than any heretofore used.

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PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORK

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Corner Sixth and Smithfield sts.,

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All kinds of Water, Gas and Steam Fixtures constantly on hand.

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Are prepared to furnish Pulleys, Hangers and S ings of every description, and do repairing to chinery on the shortest notice. my12-W&

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